THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,025—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1890.

CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12-8	7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8	7-0
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	2	15-0
28-0	15-0		28-0	15-0
34-0	18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0	18
38-0	20-0		38-0	20-0

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clare are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
P.I. MIRZAPORE..	3913	600	R. Harvey	17th Jan.
P.I. GANGES	4256	600	T. L. Alderton	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
P.I. ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
P.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
P.I. PENINSULAR..	4560	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
P.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st "
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
P.I. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
P.I. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
P.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
P.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
P.I. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd May.

The steamers marked P.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about 1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	15th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	30th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th February 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jany. 3, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 90
MELPOMENE	K. Perini	3,900	550	5th Feb. 90
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	1,600	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
OSIRIDON	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	21st Jan. '90

No cargo will be received on board after quarantine on day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February 1890 at 2 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should embark in the Princes Dock by 1 p.m., as the Steamer will unmoor at 2 p.m and sail direct.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML NUBIA	3551	T. G. Knox	23rd Jan.
M ARABIA	3341	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380	Bilght..	25th "
ML [illegible]	3551	[illegible] Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	25th "
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	T. G. Knox	25th "
L ARABIA	3341	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Bilgat	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1890.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 11 a.m. on 19th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,456 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th February.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on or about 17th January.

THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,464 tons, on or about 21st January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 21st January.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th January, 1890. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
DORUNDA	3,136	20th Jan. '90

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 28, 1889. Agents.

THE "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" 4,188 tons, one of the finest vessels trading to the East, will sail on or about the 17th instant, under command of Captain J. L. SHEILL for GENOA and HULL. She is magnificently fitted throughout with electric light, and has Cabins amidship. Carries no Doctor or Stewardess. Fares to Genoa Rs. 300, and to Hull Rs. 325. Apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of EDINBURGH," 3,230 Tons, Captain BARHAM, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 8th February 1890. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 16th January, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES' FINE GOLD AND PEARL BROOCHES.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES AND DESIGNS, DIRECT FROM THE LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Gold and "Pearl Crescent" and "Star" Brooch	63	0
Fine Pearl "Horse-Shoe" Brooch	90	0
Fine Pearl "Crescent" Brooch	58	0
Fine Pearl "Double Horse-Shoe" Brooch	75	0
Fine Pearl "Harp" Brooch	44	0
Fine Pearl "Spray" Brooch	90	0
Fine Pearl "Star and Crescent" Brooch	60	0
Fine Gold "Daisy" with Pearl Centre	17	0
Fine Gold "Mistletoe" Safety Brooch	18	0
Fine Pearl "Double Horse-Shoe" Brooch	68	0
Fine Pearl "Lattice Work" Brooch	68	0
Fine Pearl "Daisy Centre" Brooch	90	0
Fine Gold Leaf and Pearl Centre Brooch	14	0
Fine Gold "Wishing Bone" Brooch, set with Rubies and Diamonds	50	0
Fine Pearl "Double Hearts," surmounted with "Lovers" Knot"	90	0
Fine Gold and Pearl "Horse-Shoe" Safety Pin Brooches	15	0
Fine Gold and Pearl "Star" Safety Pin Brooches	15	0
Fine Gold Brooch with Etruscan Centre	25	0
Fine Gold Brooch with Fancy Centre	25	0
Fine Gold Brooch with Fancy Centre and Ends.	29	0
Fine Gold Brooch pierced work	32	0
Fine Goln "Curb" Pattern Brooch	27	0
Fine Gold Twisted Brooch with Fluted Ball Ends	20	0
Fine Gold "Good Luck" Brooch	31	0
Fine Gold "Horse-Shoe" Whip and Fox's Head	25	0
Fine Gold "Horse-Shoe and Bit" Brooch	36	0
Fine Gold "Twist" Brooch with Pearl Ends	32	0
Fine Gold "Horse-Shoe and Spray," with Torquoise Flowers	40	0
Fine Gold "Souvenir" Brooch	45	0
Fine Gold "Mizpah" Brooch	29	0
Fine Gold "Twisted Ribbon" Brooch, with Beaded Border	50	0
Fine Gold Brooch, jewelled with Pearl Star Centre ..... from	40	0
Fine Gold Brooches, with raised Ornamentation from	31	0

And a variety of others, chased and engraved in many New and Choice Designs.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DESSERT FRUITS.

		Rs.	a.
CRYSTALLIZED Pears, Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, and Ginger,	Per 2lb. Bottle	1	8
Figs in Layers	Per Box	1	2
Muscatel Raisins	Large Bottles, each	2	0
Raisins and Almonds	" "	2	4
Very Finest French Prunes	1lb. Jar	1	2
	2lbs. Jar	2	0
Fruits in Noyeau or Brandy, Apricots, Cherries, Chinois, Greengages, Pears, Mixed Fruits,	Per bottle	2	4
Preserved Ginger	Per Jar	0	12

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CUMBALLA HILL.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S

CHOICE TEAS.

PLANTATION MIXTURE,
A fine general Tea.
Per lb. As. 14. Per 5 lbs. tin Rs. 4.

HOLTA MIXTURE,
A splendid Table Tea.
Per lb. Re. 1-6. Per 5 lbs. tin Rs. 6-8.

ORANGE PEKOE,
For Afternoon Tea.
Per lb. Re. 1-8. Per 5 lbs. tin Rs. 7.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
Fort and By-culla Bridge. } BOMBAY—POONA { Camp & Bhood war Peth.

FINEST ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, OF THE BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

	Rs.	a.
Set of 6 Knives and Forks, blades beautifully Chased and Engraved, in finest Ivory Handles, in case complete	66	0
Set of 12 do. do.	120	0
Set of 12 do. with Electro-Plated Handles	95	0
Set of 6 do. with Finest Pearl Handles, richly engraved, in case	80	0
Set of 12 do. do.	150	0
Set of 6 with best Electro-Plated Handles	50	0
Set of 12 do. do.	90	0
Set of 12 with Carved Ivory Handles, Rs. 100 to	150	0
Set of 12 do. with Plain Electro-Plated Blades and Handles	100	0

FRUIT SPOONS.

Cases, each containing two Fruit Spoons and Sugar Sifter, richly Engraved and chased, with handsome Gilt Bowls	35	0
Cases, each containing two Fruit Spoons, Sugar Sifter, and Grape Scissors, in Pierced Electro-Plate, Chased and Engraved	65	0
Cases, each containing two Fluted Head, Fruit Spoons, with richly Chased and partially Gilt Bowls	27	0
Do. do. with Plain Gilt Bowls	22	8
Nut-crackers, strongly made of Fine Electro-Plate in a variety of designs and patterns, per pair Rs. 4 to	6	8
The Club-Nutcrack, made extra strong, specially for Club use ..... per pair	8	0
Grape Scissors, best Electro-Plate in Plain Beaded, Engraved, Twisted, and other patterns ..... per pair Rs. 7 to	12	0

FISH CARVERS.

Cases, each containing Fish Carving Knife and Fork, richly Engraved Festoon Pattern, with Ivory Handles and Plated Caps	40	0
Cases, containing Fish Carving Knife and Fork, with richly Engraved Blades and Ivory Handles	16	0
Fish Carving Knives and Forks, Lily Pattern, per pair	18	8
Do. do. Queen Anne Pattern "	17	0
Do. do. Threaded "	18	8

FISH KNIVES AND FORKS.

Set of 12, with Electro-Plated Handles and Blades of the best quality, Neatly Engraved and Chased	115	0
Set of 6 with Electro-Plated Beads richly Engraved and Chased, mounted in Selected Ivory Handles	80	0
Set of 12 do. do.	150	0
Set of 12 with Electro-Plated Beads, and Mother o' Pearl Handles	205	0

PRESENTATION FISH SERVICE.

Case, containing Fish Carving Knife and Fork, with 12 pairs Fish Knives and Forks, Handles and Blades, richly Chased and Engraved, in a polished Walnut Case	135	0

MINIATURE CRUET STANDS.

Four Bottle Frames	from	15 0
Three do do.	from	13 8
The Dot Cruet, made in all Electro-plate, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, and Salt		13 0
Five Bottle Frames	from	35 0
Six do. do	from	35 0
Miniature Cruets, in Oak and Electro-plate, containing Four Bottles, richly cut	from	21 8
Miniature Cruets, in Fine Art Pottery and Electro-plated Mounts, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, and Salt Bottle	Rs. 20 to	30 0
Do. do. Willow Pattern		20 0
Do. do. Ruby Glass, engraved		18 0

PICKLE OR CHATNI FRAMES.

	Rs.	a.
Two Bottle Frames		
Electro-Plate Stand	Rs. 31 to	54 0
Three Bottles do. do.	Rs. 54 to	70 0
Six Bottle Frames, including 2 Sauce, 2 Pepper, and 2 Pickle or Chatni Bottles		95 0

SAUCE FRAMES AND BASKETS.

	Rs.	a.
The Wicker Pattern, with Four Divisions for-		
Original Bottles	36	0
Do. do. Three divisions	27	0
Do. do. Four Divisions, Beaded Pattern	38	0

ELECTRO-PLATED ENTREE OR SIDE DISHES.

VEGETABLE DISHES.

	Rs.	a.
Entree or Side Dishes, in best quality Electro-Plate or Nickel Silver, consisting of Dish and Cover, with moveable Handle, forming 2 Dishes at pleasure, Beaded Edge Pattern, each Rs. 50; per pair	95	0
Entree or Side Dishes with Warmers, same as above, but have in addition a loose Dish, with Compartment for Hot Water, each Rs. 120; per pair	230	0
Oval Breakfast or Side Dishes, with Cover, Fish Drainer, Steak and Hot Water Dishes, Beaded Edge Pattern, each Rs. 78; per pair	150	0
Fluted Pattern ..... each	60	0
Other Patterns ..... from	90	0
The "Princess" Entree Dish, consisting of Electro-Plated Dish and Cover, with removeable Handle, Rs. 55; per pair	105	0
Do. do. consisting of 2 Electro-plated Dishes, Warmer, and cover, with removeable Handle	100	0
The Queen Anne Entree or Breakfast Dish, with Fish Strainer, Steak Dish, and space for Hot Water, with Revolving Cover. May also be used as a Soup Tureen, each Rs. 150; per pair	290	0
Other Patterns ..... from	130	0
The Carlton Entree or Breakfast Dish, specially made for TREACHER & Co., similar to the Queen Anne Fluted Pattern, Rs. 125; per pair	240	0
Round Bacon Dishes to match the Oval Breakfast Dishes, having one Bacon or Chop Dish, Fish Drainer, with Hot Water compartment complete, the lid being used as a Dish by removing the Handle ..... each	58	0
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes, with compartment for three different kinds of vegetables, Ivory Handle, with Hot Water Warmer and Loose Cover ..... each	130	0
Without Hot Water Warmer ..... Rs.	83 and	90 0
Double Vegetable Dishes as above for two vegetables only ..... from	60	0
Do. do. in all Electro-plate, having two separate and distinct Dishes, with Strainers and Hot Water Compartments ..... each	88	0
Pie or Tart Dishes, Electro-plated with removeable Earthenware Linings, Beaded Pattern, Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 16-8; Wicker Pattern	36	0
Do. do. Oval Shape, Fluted Patterns, Rs. 21-8 to	32	0

DINNER CRUET STANDS.

	Rs.	a.
Full-sized Dinner Cruets, in best Electro-plate and fitted with finest Crystal Bottles, in all the newest designs and patterns.		
Nine Bottle Cruets, containing 2 each Pepper and Sauce Bottles, 1 each Mustard, Salt, Oil, and Cayenne Bottle, on a rich Electro-plated Revolving Stand	95	0
Eight Bottle Cruets, containing 2 each Pepper and Sauce Bottles, 1 each Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, and Cayenne	90	0
Six Bottle Cruets, containing 1 each Mustard and Cayenne Bottle, 2 each Pepper and Sauce Bottles, on Plain or Chased Electro-plated Stands, from Rs. 44 to	73	0
Six Bottle Cruets, containing 2 each Pepper and Sauce Bottles, 1 Vinegar and Mustard Rs. 36 to	68	0
Six Bottle Cruets, containing 2 Pepper Bottles, 1 each Vinegar, Sauce, Cayenne, and Mustard	68	0
Four Bottle Cruets, in new designs ... Rs. 30 to	45	0
Six Bottle Cruets in British Oak, mounted in best Electro-Plate ..... from	60	0

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.

	Rs.	a.
Four Bottle Frames, containing 1 each Mustard Pepper, Sauce and Salt Bottle ..... Rs. 22-8 to	45	0
Four Bottle Cruets, containing 1 each Vinegar Mustard, Salt, etc., in British Oak, mounted in best Electro-plate	36	0
Three Bottle Frames, containing 1 Mustard, Pepper, and Salt Cruets ..... from	15	0
Handsome Presentation Breakfast Cruets, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, Salt, Cayenne and 2 Sauce Bottles	50	0
Do. do. containing 1 each Pepper and Mustard Bottle, Salt Cellar, Butter Dish, and 2 Electro-plated Egg Cups ..... from	52	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATENT SAFETY ROCKING HORSES

MOUNTED on Polished Whitewood Frames, very strongly made, and perfectly safe for a Baby to ride.

Large Size, Rs. 70;

A few of the common variety in Stock.

Large Size ..... Each Rs. 25.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL.

TABLE FRUITS.

JUST RECEIVED.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots. Mirabelle Plums.
Cherries. Mixed Fruits.
Ginger. Pears.
Greengages.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

DESSERT FRUITS.

		Rs.	a.
Currants, Dried Zante	per bottle	1	0
Figs, Turkey	"	1	10
Prunes, French	" Re. 1 and	2	0
Raisins, Muscatel	"	2	0
Do. with Almonds	"	2	4

PRESERVED FRUITS in Syrup.

		Rs.	a.
Apricots	per bottle	1	6
Do. (English)	" tin	1	4
Cherries	" bottle Re. 1-6 and	1	12
Ginger	" jar	0	12
Peaches (English)	" tin	1	4
Do.	" bottle	1	8
Pears, Bartlett	" tin	1	4
Pineapples	" tin 14 as. and	1	2
Raspberries	" tin	0	12
Spray Corn	" tin	0	14
Strawberries	" bottle	1	6

TART FRUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Apples ..... per bottle	0	11
Black Currants ..... "	0	13
Cherries ..... "	0	13
Cherries and Currants ..... "	0	13
Gooseberries ..... "	0	11
Greengages ..... "	0	13
Plums ..... "	0	11
Raspberries ..... "	0	14
Raspberries and Currants ..... "	0	14
Rhubarb ..... "	0	10

Pudding Raisins, per tin Re. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
CUMBALLA HILL & BYCULLA.

BANJO TUITION.

PROFESSOR NOTT BARNES
TEACHES THE BANJO,
By his original and highly successful method from Music.
PROSPECTUSES AT
MESSRS. ROSE and Co.
AND
MESSRS. SOUNDY and Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re, 5 per month in advance postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS.

Electro-Magnetic Machines—

These are the best in use for the cure of nervous diseases, including nervous headache, toothache, tic-doloreux, lumbago, sciatica, and all forms of nervous pain; also for paralysis in its various forms, from a partial loss of sensation or motion to that of perfect paralysis.

Arranged in box	Rs.	16 8
Small size	"	15 8
With duplicating wheel	"	22 8
With indicating dial to show strength of current	"	27 0
With drawer containing accessories for applying the current to various parts of the body	"	32 8

Galvanic Apparatus—

Sulphate of Mercury, with coil complete, in small mahogany case ..... Each Rs.	22	8
Constant current, five cells	" "	25 0

Galvanic Chain Bands—Pulvermacher's—

For the prolonged application of mild and continuous galvanic currents in rheumatism, neuralgia, loss of voice, nervous and functional disorders.

Broad bands, for local affections, from	Rs. 3-12 to	16 0
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S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeepers Office, Parel, 14th Jan. 1890.

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LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY FINE ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION. PICTURES received, framed, exhibited, and returned. Framing executed by experienced workmen. The greatest care taken in the unpacking and repacking of Pictures. Pictures will be framed according to the Society's Rules. Charges moderate. B. F. Art Gallery. D. B. DINSHAW & Co.

JUST OPENED.—A large Assortment of Striped and Check Flannel, from Annas 4 to Annas 6 per yard. ANANDRAO NARAYAN, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, to the highest bidder, without reserve, a valuable and handsome collection of blackwood, open-carved furniture, consisting of pier, writing, and round tables (marble top), flower pot stands, conversation sofas, prideaux and drawing-room chairs, swinging cradle, Tucker's Argand lamps, table ornaments, pictures, music box, a self acting organ, folding harmonium, K. O. lamps, &c., the property belonging to a native gentleman.

Also carriages viz., one landau and one Victoria.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, January 17, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHARNIWADI LANE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Kharwa Keshow Mangal and an infant, Vithal, alias Mohun Keshow and by order of the mortgagee Thucker Motee Purshotum, the following landed property:—

All that certain piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situated without the Fort of Bombay, at Charniwadi Lane, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 2916, Street No. 53, containing by admeasurement 31 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Charaiwadi Lane, on the west by the house of Bhana Dhunjee, on the north by the house of Ruttonjee Bhagwan, and on the south by the house of Jemeba, widow of the late Bhana Dhunjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 17, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF COTTON & WOOL CLEANING & GINNING FACTORIES AT LOWER COLABA, & AT BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

LOT No. 1—At Lower Colaba, at 4 p.m.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th January, 1890, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Cowasjee Byramjee, Engineer, by virtue of a mortgage deed dated 3rd Nov. 1885, the whole going concern at Lower Colaba, in one lot comprising the following:—(1) All the right, title and interest of the said mortgagor in all that piece of leasehold land, together with the building, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 14, situate at Pasta Lane, No. 3, at lower Colaba, which said premises have for some years past been used as a Cotton and Wool Cleaning Factory, in the possession of the said Cowasjee Byramjee, Engineer, as a monthly tenant, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee. (2) All and singular the steam engine boiler, mill gear, machinery, and appliances for cotton and wool cleaning, lying and being in the said premises.

LOT No. 2.—At Bellasis Road, Byculla, [illegible] 1890, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, by virtue of a further mortgage, dated 22nd August, 1889, the Cotton and Wool Cleaning Factory, of the mortgagor, comprising the following. (1) All the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagor in all that piece of leased land, with the godown formerly in the occupation of the Electric Light Company, Limited, situate at Bellasis Road, Byculla (for the residue of the term of five years from 1st February, 1888, to 31st January, 1893. (2) All and singular the steam-engine boiler, millgear machinery and appliances for cotton and wool cleaning, lying and being in the said premises.

N.B.—The machinery if not sold in one entire lot, will be put up for sale piece-meal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 17, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 253 BAGS OF RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder by order of Rai Bahadoor Bhuguvandass Bhagla and on account and at the risk of Dewji Mooljі.

Ex s s Poorneah,
B.—253 bags rice
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF OUTSTANDINGS OF C. JOST & CO. (IN LIQUIDATION).

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public at their rooms,—

The outstandings of the firm of C. Jost and Co. (in liquidation), the list of which may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 20th inst at 2 p m Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings
59 ,, dhoties 10 yards
5 cases T red scarves
3 cases prints
51 silver Albert chains

By order of Jaitha Bima and Co, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Moolchund Furu-ram and Amerchund Moolchand (and insolvent) the mortgagors

Pearls, diamond, ruby, and emerald ornaments called her nilamanin, rose ring, breast pin, rings, chuandua, har, and kakun.

On account and at the risk of Ali Bin Abdoola—
1 bundle containing 10 parcels of inferior pearls.
On account and at the risk of W. Duarte—
5 galvanic batteries.
5 gross gold and silver polishing paste.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand double-seated Brougham.
1 ,, ,, wagonette.
1 second-hand office shigram
By order of the trustees of Hajee Aboo Ahmed and Hajee Ahmed Haji Aboo—
1 second hand and office shigram.
1 ,, ,, spring barouche,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

On WEDNESDAY the 22nd January at 1 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1.6, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware neat crockery and glassware, a handsome sweet, toned mahogany, Square pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne in good order large size cooking stove with chimney, gilt pier glasses with tablets to match, China and Japanese flower vases, handsome table ornaments. Hink's K. O. lamp, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of Mrs. MINCK.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BORAH BAZAR STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

On TUESDAY the 4th February at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Muguniall Joogulbhai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bhiccajee widow of Jamsetjee Cooverjee Gadiali and the said Bhiccajee and her son Sorabjee Jamsetjee Gadiali, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 18th day of January 1889.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 236 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land revenue under No. 427, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 10, situate at and fronting on the west side of Borah Bazaar street, in the Registration subdistrict of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Borah Bazaar Street, aforesaid, on the west by a sweepers passage, on the north by the Hanooman Lane, and on the south by the house of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Kaka, and which said hereditaments or premises were formerly, and are now in the occupation of the said Bhiccajee and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Gadiali.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 17, 1890.

EVERY MAN

INTERESTED in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent for three stamps. Address Mr. E. NORTON, 24½, High Holborn, London Eng.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FOOLSCAP PAPER AND SILVER PLATE GLASS,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the underwriters—

EX. s s Henzada.
17 cases foolscap papers, W D.
13 ,, silver-plate glass.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 VERY VALUABLE VACANT PLOTS OF GROUND AT PAREL ROAD OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE AND NEXT TO THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Under instructions from the Administratix of the Estate of the late Sir, Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will on SATURDAY, the 18th inst. at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises 8 plots of ground suitable for building purposes:—

Lot No. 1—1,527	square yards.	Lot No. 6—1,400	square yds.
,, 2—1,406	,,	,, 7—1,496	,,
,, 3—1,39	,,	,, 8—1,570	,,
,, 4—1,910	,,		
,, 5—1,377	,,		

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and plan apply to the undersigned.

The above land will be first put up in one lot; and if not sold, then it will be put up in separate lots.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at there rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods &c.

Also by order of the officer in charge Fussa Kana the following articles belonging to Government.

Kaberee and set with 21 pieces of gold, sinabund set with 41 pieces of gold, Dumbell set with 23 pieces of gold on scale with 139 pieces of gold, one bracle with one gold ring, and two silk and one leather cord.

Also the property of the late L. Alic Froom—
1 gold K A sword, belt and strings, gold touch belt, gold sword knot, gold forage cap, tin despatch box, &c,

AT 1-30 P M.

1 handsome strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong palanquin office shigram
1 strong nearly new mail-phaeton convertable into waggonette
1 handsome strong Chesnut punjabi horse quiet to ride and drive
1 handsome strong silver white Australian horse, 15-3 hands, very fast and sound; no faults
1 strong 4 seated barouche in very good order
1 office palanquin

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Davur Hall," Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood substantial made, neatly French polished household furniture of the latest design, and especially made to order by Jemsetji Nowroji, Cabinet maker, magnificent large size Japanese vase, very rich gold embroidered table cloths, costly velvet door curtains, Japanese, China and Indian curiosities, very rich large size Persian and velvet carpets, &c., &c., the property of a Nawab of Hydrabad.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties at Shaik Memon Street, Bhooleshwar Road, and Dady Sett Agiary Lane.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in one lot at the Dady Sett Agiary Lane premises, all the right, title and interest of the mortgagors hereinafter mentioned in all the undermentioned properties, by order of Mr. Chunilal Sackalchand, the assignee of an indenture of mortgage, dated 5th July, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Chunilal Pranjiwandas, Baputlal Chunilal Manekla Gandhis, and Mungaldas Chunilal.

All the right, title and interest of the above named mortgagors in.

Firstly.—All that pieces parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house thereon erected, situate at Shaik Memon Street in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, admeasuring 67 feet and 6 inches in length, and 10 feet and 9 inches in breadth, and registered under Collector's new No. 877 and under assessment Ward No. 397 and street Nos. 420 and 422, and bounded on the east by Shaik Memon Streets, on the west by a general passage, the north by the property of Devchand Callian, and on or towards the south by the property of Becherdas Manchand, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Sirdarkhand Chandkhand Javeri.

Secondly. All that piece or parcel of and or ground, with seven, houses, Chawls cottages and buildings thereon erected, situate in the Bhuleshwar Road, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 1700 square yards, and registered under Collector's new No. 1065, and under assessment under

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 per.	947½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	60,000	$125	All	..	£55
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	825
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,050
Prince of Wales.....	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,725
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	260
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	365xd.
East India Press Co...	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,325
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	505
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khengaum Cotton Press Co.....	246	450	All	Rs. 45	370x1
Manmar Manuf. Co...	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	185
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	510
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	82½
New P. of W. Press ..	800	400	All	Rs. 40	340
Sabapathy Press Co. L.L., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500	Rs. 50	501
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Samoon Press Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575
Khamgaum Manfg.Co	400		250		600
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,300	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	50	R	300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	80
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	280
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	4,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	100	1,000	Rs. 25	460
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	1,000	Rs. 20	460
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 22½	495
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	400
Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	560
Bombay United S. & W. Co.....	900	100	1,000	Rs. 3	675
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	20	Rs. 0	130
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 55	910
City of Bombay Mfg. Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	980
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	665
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	500	Rs. 1	640
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	460
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,650	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	470
Dhun Mills, Ld.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,4154	500	500	Rs. 2	600
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	480
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	150
General Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,000	1,000	..	..
Guserat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.....	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	600
Hingunghat Mill Co..	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,380	500	500	Rs. 2	465
Jamshed Mfg. Co..	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	295
James Greaves Mill after All S. & W. Co., Ld., Original.. Increased ...	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	642½
	600	500	500	...	100
	1,483	25	250	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....		900	1,000	..	700
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	850
Khandesh S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	590
Khatouw Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	923
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	100	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	150
Madras United S. ...	6004		1,000	Rs. 100	1,959
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Masagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	110
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,560
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,105
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	915
National S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	600	..	250
Oriental S. & W. Co.,	6,720		625	Rs. 12½	75
People of India S....	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co..	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Prince of Wales S. ..	3,189		125	...	14
Queen S. & W. Co..	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	710
Rajpur Mfg. Co., Ld ..	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,060
Sassoon S. & W.Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,090
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,275
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	915
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	260
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	265
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Sun Mills Ld	1,360	250	250	..	290
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	375
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg.	800	500	500	..	..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S. ..	1	1,000		Rs. 25	445
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	215
	750	150	150	p.ct	165
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	142
Bagty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	56
Bombay Land & Building Co. Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	605
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	620
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,075
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	45	Rs.	780
Municipal Bonds	.....	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	...	100
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11½
Kaiser-I-Hind 2 nd Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	358
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	400	100	100		6 in
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	2½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	372
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	500	Rs. 85	1,265
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
V M Mody & Co ...					38
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14
Dareics	,, 23½
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, ..
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 22-10
Bar Gold, 10 ozs. Englisb, 100 touch	,, 22-8
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 22-7
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 22-7
Pekin do.	,, 22-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	96½
Four-and-a-half per cent.....	101½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	104
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872.....	nil
City of Paris Loan	222
Port Trust Bonds.....	95

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 5 7-16d. to 15-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 5 9-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do do....	1s. 5 19-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 5 11-16d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do....	1s. 5 11-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do....	1s. 5 27-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do....	1s. 5 23-32d.
Do.	6 Do do....	1s. 5½d.
France.....	3 Do do....	1 36¼d.
Do.	6 Do. do....	1 37¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	60 days do...	98
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' do...	99
China	60 Do. do...	216½

MR. M. C. GIBB, C.S., has been appointed Forest Settlement Officer for the Dangs.

MR. MOHSIN B. TYABJI, C.S., has been allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty-eight days.

MR. F. W. M. BUTLER has been appointed to act as third-class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue; and Rao Saheb Gunpatrao R. Bapat as fourth-class assistant, during the absence of Mr. Hill on leave.

SURGEON MAJOR MASANI has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad during the absence of Surgeon Major Keith.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Children's Treat, G. I. P. Railway, Parel Gymkhana.
Dr. Blaney's Lecture on the Fever Mortality of Bombay, Framjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the University Gardens, 8 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Ferrell's Comedy Company, 9-15 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The ship Walden Abbey arrived yesterday from New York.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Lawada (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Dora Foster (s), Trieste and Venice; and Tocopilla (barque), Cochin.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Macdonald left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Amana entered the dock yesterday.

CHILDREN'S TREAT AT PAREL.—The annual Christmas treat for children and gymkhana sports in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana take place to-day and to-morrow.

POLO.—The game this evening, at 4-45 p.m., will be:—Stripes.—Capt. Tufnell, Messrs. Graham, Robertson, Venables, and Steel, *vs.* White—Captains Phayre, Hornby, and Baxter, Messrs. Barton, Warden, and Hume.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The honorary treasurer acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 100, per the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the donation of Mr. Pranjeevandas Cullandas, to the funds of the Institution for Deaf-Mutes at Grant Road.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Khundojee Byroo, residing at Churney Road, reports that on Wednesday night his servant, named Heera Janoo absconded, after committing theft in complainant's shop of gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 166.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mooss, a day-labourer, employed on board the s.s. Roumania, lying in Bombay harbour, fell into the hold of that vessel on Wednesday last, and sustained serious injuries. He is at present under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—On Wednesday evening, while the ship Focapilla was proceeding to sea it came in collision with a police hulk, damaging the awning, stancheons, ropes, &c., on her port bow. After some time the ship got clear and anchored off the Middle Ground.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Hajee Mahomed Ali Curreem, residing at Erskine Road, reports that his room has been broken into and property belonging to him carried off. The door of the room was wrenched off, and two boxes in the room were forced open. From one of the boxes a Cashmere shawl, valued at Rs. 20, was stolen.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—According to the practice of native journals, Mr. S. K. Khambata, proprietor of a Gujerati periodical, called *Madhur Vashan*, has distributed among his subscribers very pretty calendars as a New Year's gift. The calendars have been specially ordered out from England, and they are admirable in taste and design.

THE NOVELTY.—To-night "Mamma" will make her last appearance at the Novelty, and to-morrow will make way for the burlesque "Ill Treated Il Trovatore," with Miss Maggie Ford as Manrico and Mr. Ferrell as Azucena. A number of local songs will be introduced and the burlesque has been partly rewritten by a local author. In the course of the evening Professor Nott Barnes will play a banjo selection, this being his first public appearance in Bombay.

THEFT.—A Goanese named Salloo Caitan was charged yesterday by Inspector Greyhurst, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing Rs. 40-12 in cash, the property of Alexander Alvares, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Lawrence and Son, coach-builders, from his residence at Breach Candy Road, on Wednesday last. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT COLABA.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Colaba, respecting the death of Bhickoo Khuadoo, a cart-driver aged 40 years. Deceased on Wednesday, while sitting on his cart, which was laden with four bales of cotton and coming out of the goods yard of the G. I. P. Railway at Colaba, fell from the top of the bales of cotton on the cart on to the ground head foremost, being killed almost on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A VAGRANT FIREMAN.—George Bailey was yesterday placed before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with being a vagrant. He said he had been landed on Saturday last from the steamer Sheik, in which vessel he had worked his passage from Kurrachee; he had no money and desired assistance. His Worship said the only thing he could do would be to send him to the Government Workhouse. He said he had no doubt that Captain Walsh would endeavour to obtain him a passage to England as soon as an opportunity presented itself.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, commencing at 5-30 p.m.—

Overture.....Italian in Algeria.....Rossini.
Valse .....Shine Alone .....Meissler.
Selection ...Crispino E'La Comare...Ricci.
Valse .....My Queen .....Coote.
Selection ...Il Trovatore .....Verdi.
Galop .....Rotten Row .....Keler Bela.

MUSIC IN THE UNIVERSITY GARDENS.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme opposite the Esplanade Hotel, this evening at 8 o'clock:—

Fantasia.....Rose of Castille.....Balfe.
Valse.... .....Casino Tange .....Gung'l.
Polka .....Hannah .....Kuhner.
Selection.....Macbeth.....Verdi.
Valse .....Sur les Flots Bleus....Fahrbach.
Lancers .....Pirates of Penzance...Sullivan.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INTERFERING WITH TRAMWAY OFFICIALS.—A Parsee named Bandara was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, charged with having on the 20th December last interfered with a Tramway Company's official, while he was engaged in the discharge of his duty. The accused had, it seemed, been riding in a tram to Girgaum, and while on the road, a lad of his own community was seen in front of the car, placing stones in the grooves of the tram lines. The conductor went to seize him, and was followed by Bandara, who released the boy and struck the Tramway Company's servant. He called Mr. Remington, one of the director of the company, as his witness, but as further evidence was necessary, the case was adjourned until the 23rd instant.

A RECEIVER OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, a man named Allabhoy Dorabjee was charged with having on or about the 4th of January dishonestly received stolen property, consisting of 59 bundles of candles, being the property of the Bank of Bombay. The goods were kept in a godown, and were removed by some women who sold them to the accused, he, as appeared from the evidence, evidently knowing that they were stolen property. Mr. D'Souza appeared for the accused, and endeavoured to bring forward the plea that the property had not been actually identified as that which had been stolen. His Worship, however considered that the general bearing of the case, went against the prisoner, but taking into consideration his age, and the fact that he had never been convicted before, gave him the option of a fine of Rs. 100, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A STRANGE CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, a Madrassee, named Harry D'Cruz, was placed before Mr. Cooper, charged with the theft of an induction coil, valued at Rs. 25, from the shop of Messrs. Phillips and Co. On Tuesday night, about 9-30, he went to the shop for a solution. In the absence of the compounder he possessed himself of the instrument, and went home to Frere Road. The following morning, the matter was reported to Mr. Cook, of Phillips and Co. He was detected by Inspector Briscoe by means of a cleverly devised ruse. He made a long statement to the effect that he had taken the coil in order to test it, for his own instruction, as he was a mechanic, and was much interested in scientific subjects. His Worship, considering that his statement was a reasonable one, and thinking that there was some doubt in the matter, acquitted him.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

ROBERT BELL *vs.* FANNY JANE BELL AND J. A. G. WHITTLE.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. A. F. Turner, on behalf of the petitioner, moved absolute a decree *nisi* made by his lordship on the 26th November, 1888, for the dissolution of the petitioner's marriage with the respondent, on the ground of her misconduct with the co-respondent. The decree *nisi* gave to the petitioner the custody of the two children, the issue of the marriage, and the correspondent was ordered to pay the petitioner's costs of the suit. The respondent and co-respondent did not defend the suit, although both were personally served with the writ of summons. The petitioner was a boiler-maker in the G. I. P. Railway Company's service at Budneria, while the co-respondent was a guard in the service of the same company at Bhosawal. The petitioner and respondent were married at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, on the 28th Nov. 1882, and had two sons. On the 6th September 1888, the respondent left her home at Budneira, taking with her the two children; and, unknown to the petitioner, went to Bhosawal, where she put up at the house of the co-respondent; and subsequently came with him to Bombay, where they stayed at the Temple Bar Hotel in Rampart Row, occupying one bed-room and passing themselves off as Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, and then removed to the Alexandra Hotel, near the Prince's Dock, where they were staying at the time the suit was filed. The petitioner, therefore, prayed for a dissolution of marriage, and for the custody of the children.

His lordship made the decree absolute with costs against the co-respondent.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A SUIT FOR A JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

EVELYN BLANCHE ANGELO *vs.* ALFRED ALEXANDER ANGELO.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, on behalf of the petitioner, applied for an order for alimony *pendenti lite*. The respondent is Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, at present residing at Dadur. The petitioner was lawfully married to the respondent at Chunar on the 12th January 1886; and had since then lived with him in Central India until the 2nd March 1887, when the respondent deserted her till the 3rd September 1889, and at different other times until the 30th October last, when the petitioner separated from him. They had as issue a boy, now about two years of age. Respondent had frequently conducted himself towards the petitioner with great harshness and cruelty, and had abused and beaten her, especially in the month of October 1889; and by reason of great and continued cruelty, she left his house, and went to her present residence in Apollo Street. The petitioner therefore prayed for a judicial separation, for the custody of the child, and for her proper maintenance.

His lordship made an order for the payment of Rs. 49 per month to the petitioner from the date of the service of the summons. Costs to be costs in the cause.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT REPUDIATION.

RAHIMTOOLA NOOR MAHOMED *vs.* NUSSERWANJEE ARDASIR WADIA.

The plaintiff prayed that it may be declared that the defendant was bound to idemnify him for the amount of a promissory note for Rs. 5,000, and all costs and expenses which the plaintiff had been put to in consequence of the defendant's failure to pay the amount; that judgment may be passed against the defendant for the amount; and that he be ordered to pay the plaintiff such damages as may fully compensate the plaintiff for the monies paid by him and the trouble he had been put to. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsey, and Cama, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Scott, in delivering judgment in the case, said: This is a suit to recover Rs. 5,000, amount of a promissory note passed by plaintiff in order to obtain the settlement of a suit brought by one Jan Mahomed Heerjee against the present defendant, Wadia. In its conflict of evidence it is one of the most unsatisfactory cases I have dealt with in this court. But the burden of proof lies upon plaintiff to prove that he gave the note, the amount of which he now seeks to recover as the agent of Wadia. There is no doubt the note was passed, and that plaintiff is now the holder for value. There is no more it by a *bona fide* holder for value. suit, and that the plaintiff had no interest in the suit and its settlement, except as an old friend of Wadia. There is also no doubt Wadia was anxious to compromise the before hearing, and there is no doubt that, if the case had gone on, he would have been subjected to severe cross-examination as regards his conduct in the China case. The probabilities of the case are all in favour of the plaintiff. But I must be satisfied not by probabilities, but by the evidence that the plaintiff was authorized, after the hearing had begun, to give the note so as to make Wadia liable for its payment. The suit had reached the opening of defendant's case. The Judge had made a remark in defendant's favour as regards the points of law. Wadia had given his evidence-in-chief, and his cross-examination had just begun, when the Court rose for luncheon. The plaintiff and Ali Mahomed, both of whom had tried to settle the suit on Wadia's behalf before the hearing, said they saw Wadia during the adjournment, and that he asked them to settle the case; but to do it in such a way as not to let the public know he (Wadia) was afraid of cross-examination. They say they went and saw the plaintiff in the case, Jan Mahomed; that he asked at first Rs. 10,000, and came down to Rs. 7,000; that Wadia when they returned said that was too much. The negotiations were up to this point carried on in the corridor. They then went into the Court. From that point plaintiff with Jan Mahomed were the only persons who communicated with defendant. Jan Mahomed has not been called, and plaintiff stands alone in his account of what defendant said as regards the Rs. 5,000. He says Wadia agreed to the Rs. 5,000, and that it was settled on that basis. He further says Wadia insisted on the payment not being mentioned in the settlement before the Court, whilst Jan Mahomed's solicitor insisted on having some security for the payment. The present plaintiff, therefore, passed the note, but he says only, Wadia's expressly promising to send a cheque for the amount in the evening. The settlement on these terms was carried out. All that appeared before the Court was that the suit was dismissed without costs. But plaintiff signed a note for Rs. 5,000, which was given to plaintiff, and at once endorsed to plaintiff's solicitors for their costs. Dinshaw, the managing clerk, who conducted the case for Jan Mahomed, says he supposed plaintiff acted for Wadia in bringing about the settlement, as he saw plaintiff speak to Wadia and as he knew plaintiff was a great friend of Wadia. He says plaintiff alone spoke with Wadia, and this is confirmed by Peerbhoy. Neither Ali nor Peerbhoy say they spoke to Wadia after he came into Court and after the sum of Rs. 5,000 was suggested. As I said before, plaintiff stands alone on this, the critical point in the case, and he did not give his evidence in a satisfactory manner. It must be also observed that plaintiff has given in Court an account inconsistent with his pleadings and correspondence. There, he says, it was agreed by Jan Mahomed that the amount of the note be received from Mr. Wadia, and that he (plaintiff) was never to be looked to for the amount. This is inconsistent with the evidence before me that the note was signed by plaintiff and endorsed in Court at once over to Jan Mahomed's solicitors for their costs, on the understanding that defendant was to send the plaintiff this money in order that he might meet the note. Plaintiff's case, then, as it now stands, is that Wadia agreed to Rs. 5,000 payment, that plaintiff showed Wadia the note, that Wadia asked him to sign it, promising to send the money that evening. This case is only confirmed to the extent that plaintiff was seen by several witnesses to communicate with Wadia, and one witness, Ali Mahomed, says that Wadia in the corridor asked for the case to be settled. But Ali Mahomed is an unemployed insolvent whose evidence did not impress me favourably. The one witness of the plaintiff who was independent only said he supposed plaintiff acted for Wadia, as he communicated with him and was his friend. Peerbhoy, the other important witness, had no personal communication with Wadia at all. Jan Mahomed, who did speak to Wadia, was not called. The consent to the Rs. 5,000 is totally denied by Wadia. This evidence was not in my opinion satisfactory. I think he tried to strengthen his case by statements that were not true. But his nephew, who was his solicitor, and is an officer of this Court, gave his evidence in a straightforward manner, and impressed me as a truthful witness. He says that he told plaintiff that he would not settle for Rs. 5,000, and that if plaintiff signed the note he would have to meet it himself. He says he repudiated all settlement that involved payment beyond Rs. 1,000, by way of charity; he further says that at the request of Mr. Latham, the counsel for Jan Mahomed, he specifically asked Wadia if he agreed to the Rs. 5,000, and that Wadia emphatically repudiated it. This fact is confirmed by Mr. Latham, who said he heard the disclaimer of the solicitor, echoed, he thinks, by defendant. The repudiation is also confirmed by the witness Jamsetjee, who spoke as if he were trying to state only what he remembered. Mr. Latham added that in spite of the disclaimer, he and these about him still thought the Rs. 5,000 would come from Wadia. That supposition was a natural one under the circumstances of the case. But I cannot find any sufficient proof of it as a fact in the evidence before me, and the burthen of proof is on the plaintiff. The disclaimer of Wadia is totally denied by plaintiff, but the evidence conclusively proves it did occur. It is not plaintiff's case that Wadia, whilst he publicly disclaimed the payment, still consented in private to pay. Plaintiff denies altogether the disclaimer and says Wadia consented. As the disclaimer is fully proved, plaintiff's case as presented to the Court fails. It is no doubt very strange that he should have agreed to pay for the settlement of a case in which he had no personal interest. The fact, so far as they are now shown, he acted officiously and without authority, after warning. It may be he hoped defendant would pay subsequently. It is possible he was anxious for a settlement, not only to save his friend from cross-examination, but also himself from giving evidence. If he believed in the evidence he had undertaken to give for the defendant, he would have thought the defendant's case a good one, and not one to be settled by payment. If he did not believe in it, he had a strong a motive for preventing the case going further, and therefore undertook the liability, relying on the defendant paying him, though he acted without authority. In short, it is an obscure case, and the Court is probably not in possession of all the facts; but on the evidence before me, I feel bound to hold in favour of the defendant. I shall, however, under the circumstances of the case, make no order as to costs.

JANUARY 17.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

639—Mirza H K—Sorabji Framji Bomonji vs Jehangir Manockji Curseiji and another—Ardesir, H and D.

640—R and Byrne—Rahimbhai Habibbhai vs C A Turner—Payne, G and S.

658—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O.

659—Tyabji and D—Sullimanji Ebrahimji vs Joosub Jan Mahomed and others—Pestonji and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

393-89—Payne, G and S—R P Nixon and others vs Rutnajee Sewajee and others—Chalk, W & S Part heard.

321-88—Nanu and H—Deepchand Nihalchand and others vs Motichand Harakchand—Payne, G and S.

483-89—E Wilkin—Ganeshdas Chaitandas vs Joovermul Samirmul—Burder and B.

225-89—In person—Jafferji Abdoolally and another vs Abdoolally Sullimanji and others.

577-87—Craigie, L and O—Nathubhai Shamlal vs Keshowlal Parbhoodas and others—E Wilkin.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Consent Decree.

447-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Kullianji Ludha vs Sha Jadowji Khodidas and others - Thakurdas, D and C.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

404-89—Little, S F and N—Govind Gungadhur vs C A Turner and others—Roughton and B. Part heard.

302-89—Little, S F and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs C A Turner and others—Crawford and B.

428-89—Burder and B—Adam Rosen vs Tyab Khan and others—Roughton and B.

431-89—Roughton and B—G W Roughton and another vs Rahimtoola Noormahomed—Thakurdas, D and C.

437-89—Mirza, H K—Haji Mahomed Raza vs Hormusji Maneckji Dadachanji and another—Nanu and H.

559-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Hassumbhai Pradhan and others vs Bhau Krishnarao—M H Khan.

52-89—Payne, G and S—Karmali Joosub Datvani vs Haji Abdool Latiff—L S F & N; & B, C & B.

100-89—Little, S, F and N—Premjee Mohunji and others vs Nandu Devji and others—Thakurdas, D & C.

101 89—Little, S, F and N—Premji Mohunji and others vs Nandu Devji and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamship Lavada, 2,140 tons, Captain G P Nolan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta

THE steamship Dora Forster, 2,700 tons, Captain J Williams, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamship Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain J T Cronin, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE ship Walden Abbey, 1,752 tons, Captain J Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with 73,000 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Cy of Dublin	2150	Swan.....	A	Sir C

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16.

In response to advices from the governing markets a large business, both ready and arrival, was done in Cotton during the earlier part of the week under review; but under the influence of less encouraging news, this market afterwards became quieter, and demand subsided to a great extent. There is no change to speak of in Wheat or Seeds, both markets having been quiet with, at most, only a moderate business doing for export at previous rates; but the great advance in Exchange militates against Export business in all its branches. Although the prices of Imports are generally well maintained in sympathy with Manchester, business is very quiet, both as to the ready and indent trade. The quiet feeling with which Exchange closed for last mail has since been succeeded by a further strong upward movement supported by Calcutta and by recent news regarding Silver and Council allotments, from the other side, our quotations showing this evening an advance of about 7-32d., both in Bank and private Bills on those of last Thursday. Money continues scarce, and the Presidency Bank rate has been raised this afternoon to 9 per cent. Government Paper is unchanged in Four per cents. Freights are firm and advancing; but the takers of tonnage are chiefly speculators, shippers being reluctant to follow.

MONEY has continued scarce with the Banks, which have been paying 10 per cent. for it; but the fact that the Presidency Bank wired its rates by one per cent. only last Thursday, when an advance of two per cent. was pretty generally looked for pretty clearly indicated that no great present increase in the demand was looked for. It was hardly expected, however, that the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday would show such a considerable falling off in the trade demand as was disclosed by the returns; for though the Cash Balance gave the modest increase of some 6½ lakhs, Private deposits had become greater by 16½ lakhs, while both Loans and Bills Discounted had fallen off sensibly, the total diminution in trade requirements being represented by close upon 28 lakhs, the greater part of which was, however, counterbalanced by heavy Government withdrawals. Money in Calcutta is still very tight, and the Bank of Bengal raised its rates yesterday by one per cent.; and here, though the feeling is less stringent than there, it has been thought necessary to follow since the Bank of Bombay's rates having been put up this afternoon one per cent., making the minimum the same as that of the sister Presidency Bank, at 9 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE was quiet on last mail day, though fairly steady. Bank Demand was not quoted above 1s. 5 7-32d., while for February delivery 1s. 5⅛d., for March 1s. 5 1-16d., and for May 1s. 4 27-32d. were obtainable. Business was limited, however, as Banks were reluctant sellers in the absence of Bills. Some three months' sight Credits were placed at 1s. 5 7-16d. per cash. The market continued quiet to the end of the week at about Fridays quotations, but with a steady tone, money, both here and in Calcutta, being scarce. Some Bank Demand Paper was again sold at 1s. 5¼d. for the mail; but forward rates were weak owing to the large shipments of Specie coming forward. Little business was passing, however, either for ready or forward delivery. On Monday the market was again quiet at Saturday's rates; excepting Bank Demand, which was no longer obtainable at better than 1s. 5 7-32d. for the mail, 1s. 5⅛d. being quoted for February delivery. A few three months' sight Credits were placed for the mail at 1s. 5 7-16d., and at 1s. 5⅛d. for March delivery, 1s. 5 11-32 to 5-16d. having been quoted for February; but business was dull, and few Merhants' Bill came out. On the following day the feeling was very firm at an advance of 1-32d. in ready Bills, and of fully 1-16d. for forward delivery. A considerable amount came out at 1s. 5 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and afterwards at 1s. 5 15-32d., at 1s. 5 13-32d. for February delivery, and at 1s. 5½d. for April; but the latter rates could not be done at the close. Bank Telegraphic was done for May transfer, at 1s. 4⅝d. The market opened with a firm feeling again yesterday, and at 1s. 5 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but business generally was dull and little Merchants' Paper offered. Bank Telegraphic was obtainable for the mail at 1s 5⅛d. An advance of ¼d, according to Reuter, and of ⅜d. by private telegrams, and Council sales of 35 lakhs of wire Transfers at 1s 5⅜d. and an extra 10 lakhs at 1s 5 7-16 to 15-32d.; together with the fact that only some 30 lakhs a week need now be sold to complete the budget amount of Council drawings, has caused this market to be very strong all day at a further considerable rise in rates, and to all appearance we shall go still higher. A fair amount of Bills came out at the opening rates for ready and forward, but the rapid advance checked the supply. We quote forward Credits at 1s. 5⅝d. to 9-16d. for February delivery, and 1s. 5½ to 7-16d. for March; and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 5¼d. for March, and 1s. 5 5-32d. for April transfer, closing quotations for ready business being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 5 7-16d.	to 15-32 per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 5 13-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 5 9-16d.	,,
Do.	4 do.	...1s. 5 14-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5 11-16d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 5 11-16 d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5 27-32d.	,,
Documents	3 do.	...1s. 5 23-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5 7-8d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	...186⅛	,,
Do.	6 do	...187½	,,

The usual weekly return regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 8th Jany. 1890,	Rs.	13,14,333
Silver received during the week	,,	15,56,790
	Rs.	28,71,126
New coin paid during the week	,,	3,01,078
	Rs.	25,70,048
Silver belonging to private individuals	,,	16,93,853
	Rs.	42,63,901
Last week	,,	28,03,261

GOVERNMENT PAPER fluctuated a good deal last. Friday, but within a much smaller compass than had been previously witnessed. The cash rate for Fours opened at 96⅜, and the Calcutta price coming 96½, ours was soon on the same level, which was maintained, the closing quotation having been 96⅜. For the February account 96 11-16 was named at first; but strong buyers having come forward, an advance of ⅛ was established, and thereafter 96 15-16 was touched, the rate receding, however, afterwards to the previous quotation. There was again a great deal of movement in the market on Saturday; but the cash price of Fours closed eventually ⅛ per cent. higher than Friday's final rate at 96⅜ after advancing to 97. For the February settlement 97 3-16 was touched, and for the March account 97 7-16 to ¼ was at one time quoted. Rates did not fluctuate much on Monday, the cash price of Fours remaining where it was on Saturday, though at closing the quotation of 96¾ was called nominal in the absence of business. For the February account the rate opened at 96 ⅞, but soon advanced to 96 15-16, and afterwards to 97⅛. On the following day the market was pretty steady at 96 9-16 to ⅝, for Four per cents. for cash, the latter having been the closing quotation There were buyers for the February settlement in the morning at 96 11-16d. and the rate afterwards advanced to 96 13-16, but receded to the earlier quotation in the afternoon. For the March account 97 was named, but no actual business transpired Yesterday, chiefly under the influence of Calcutta, Fours for Money declined to 96⅜; the February account having been quoted at 96 9-6; and the March settlement, for which 97 3-16 was at one time named, at 97. Notwithstanding still lower rates in Calcutta this market has been steady to-day at some advance on yesterday's rates, Fours for cash having moved up to 96⅝ to 9-16, while for the February and March accounts 96⅝ to 13-16, and 97 3-16 to ⅜, respectively, has been the range of rates; the cash price at closing being 96½, and for 4½ per cents. 101¼ to ½, nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 104. Port Trust Bonds are 1 per cent. lower, at 95.

SHARES have not been much dealt in during the past week, and though in many cases a further decline in Cotton Mill shares has taken place, the downward movement in connection with this scrip has not been so general as it was a week ago, and in several cases some recovery in price has taken place. Compared with last Thursday's quotations we note this evening a decline of Rs. 30 in Jivraj Balloo; of Rs. 27½ in Luckmidas Khimji; of Rs. 25 in Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 20 each in Alliance and Framji Petit; of Rs. 10 each in Queen and Southern Maharatta; of Rs. 5 each in Khatao Mucunji and Jamshed; and of Rs. 3 in Leopold Bleeching. On the other hand, Hyderabad Deccan have advanced Rs. 20; Colaba Land and Mill Rs. 4; and Maneckji Petit, Rs. 2½. In Press shares, Muumar are Rs. 15 lower, but Bombay Cotton have advanced Rs. 10, Mofussil Rs. 5, and New Indian, Rs. 2½. In other shares Prince of Wales Fire are Rs. 25 lower; Phillips and Co. have declined Rs. 3. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 7½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Supported by a firm market in Manchester, dealers here have well maintained their previous prices for Grey Goods, and up-country buyers have operated up to the extent of these orders at current rates. A small rise has been partially established in some light weight descriptions of special makes of Greys; but otherwise prices are unchanged; and Stocks keep moderate. In Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red, and Printed Goods we have no change whatever to report. The week's off-take of Imported Goods may be put down at 3,800 packages. Local Goods have been in but moderate demand, about 1,600 bales having changed hands during the week, but the tone of the market has been steady at previous rates.

YARN.—The market for Imported Twist is steady, and prices are quite unchanged; but only a moderate business has transpired during the past week. For the fortnight ending on last Monday the sales of Bombay Spinnings in China aggregated 12,500 bales with Exchange at Rs. 221. Exchange had declined to Rs. 220; but the fall has since been recovered. China buyers are freely purchasing No. 10s. at an advance of 1-16 anna per lb., and in this count the bulk of the week's business, estimated at about 5,000 bales, has consisted. We call the market steady at closing at the following official quotations:—

Twist	...No. 6s	Mule, As.	5¼	to 5¾	per lb.
,,	,, 8s	,, ,,	5¾		,,
,,	,, 10s	,, ,,	5¾	to 6	,,
,,	,, 12s	,, ,,	5¾	6 1-16	,,
,,	,, 16s	,, ,,	5	15-16 to 6 3-16	,,
,,	,, 20s	,, ,,	6½	to 6⅞	,,
,,	,, 24s	,, ,,	7		,,
,,	,, 30s	,, ,,	7½	to 7⅝	,,

METALS.—Copper, in sympathy with the advance on the other side, has been firm, as also has Yellow Metal; but prices for both are unchanged, and only a moderate business has transpired. Iron is steady at previous rates; but very little is doing in any description.

COAL.—There has been no change of any consequence since the date of our last report. Prices are, if anything the turn lower. Powell's Duffryn having been placed at Rs. 20¾ per ton alongside the Assam (s) in harbour; and to arrive the cargo per Knight Errant (s) fetched Rs. 20 14as. per ton. Dealers continue to "bear" the market, and have made further engagements with the Mills on the bases of Rs. 19 for Daveson's and Rs. 20½ for Powell's; but demand is restricted, and buyers evince no willingness to engage in forward business at current rates. The stock on the Bunder is being moved off slowly; but at prices which show a considerable loss to the holders. The market closes quiet though steady at our quotations, say—

Powell's	Rs.	202 per ton.
Davison's	,,	19 ,,
Welsh Hartley	,,	17 ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Although a considerable business was passing in this staple when last mail left, the principal purchases, however, having still been in ready stuff for account of local consumers, the week closed with a quiet feeling, little enquiry having been felt from any quarter, but prices generally remaining unchanged. On Monday, however, in response to the stronger advices from Liverpool and New York, an active demand sprang up, and large transactions took place in a strong market, a considerable proportion of the business doing to Broach description and Broach by European buyers. Thereafter, however, in sympathy with weaker news from the ruling markets, the tone here became quiet, and only a moderate business was done. The principal purchases during the week in ready Cotton have been in Julgaum, at Rs. 20½-7; Bengals, at Rs. 179-97; Dhulia, Chaliagaum, and Kutchgaum, at Rs. 197-8¼; Khangaum, at Rs. 218-21; Barsee, at Rs. 221-6½; and Ginned at 229½; Pachora at Rs. 198; and Akola Ginned, at Rs. 223; while in forward business contracts have been made in Bhownugger, for March-April delivery, at Rs 209 for Good, Rs. 218-20 for Fully Good, and Rs. 230 for Fine; Fine Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 246; Barsee for May delivery at Rs. 226, and Ginned at Rs. 230; and Julgaum Ginned for February-March, at Rs. 205-9 per candy. The market closed quiet this evening, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower than last Thursday's quotations.

The telegraphic weather and crop advices made known at the beginning of the week reported that the plants in the northern and southern districts of Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, were suffering from cold winds, and that the estimate of the crop in those districts was 50 per cent. There was nothing fresh from the Bengal and Oomra circles; though arrivals at Oomrawatee itself were said to be insignificant, owing to higher rates ruling in the surrounding districts to which the Cotton was being diverted. At Broach, Cotton was ready for picking in some places; but although the weather was called seasonable, the dew-fall was stated to be insufficient. In the Bhownugger district of the Bhownugger circle, picking had become general, and Cotton was arriving in small quantities; and from the other districts the news was still favourable, picking having partially begun at Veeramgaum, while the Wudhwan crop was called excellent. According to to-day's report, the dew-fall was still insufficient at Broach, though the weather was bright; and picking had partially begun. Picking was also going on more or less all over the Dhollera circle, and arrivals were increasing daily at Bhownugger.

Below we give our usual annual comparative statement of the Clearances of Cotton westward, from which it will be seen that there was a total increase last year as against 1888 of some 436,500 bales, or nearly 49½ per cent. the Ports credited with the largest addition being Liverpool, Antwerp, Havre, Hamburg, Genoa, and Trieste.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool *vza* Canal without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	Rs. 198 =	4 7-16
Do Fully Good	,, 183 =	4¼d
Do Good	,, 178 =	4 1-32d
Do Fine (Jan.-Feb.)	,, 198 =	4 7-16d
Do Fully Good do	,, 183 =	4¼
Do Good do	,, 178 =	4 1-32d
Belatee, Fine	,, 213 =	4 25-32d
Do. Fully Good	,, 207 =	4 21-32d
Do. Good	,, 202 =	4 17-32d
Do. Fine (Jan.-Feb.)	,, 213 =	4 25-32d
Do. Fully Good do	,, 207 =	4 21-32d
Do. Good do	,, 202 =	4 17 32d
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple Feb-March)	,, 221 =	4 15-16d
Do Good do do	,, 214 =	4 13 16d
Khandeish Fully Good	,, 209 =	4 11-16d
Do Good	,, 203 =	4 9-16d
Do Fully Good (Feb-March.)	,, 208 =	4 21-32d
Do Good do	,, 202 =	4 17-32d
Broach, Fine (March)	,, 244 =	5 7-16d
Do Good do	,, 233 =	5 3-16d
Dhollera, Fine (April-May)	,, 228 =	5 3-32d
Do Fully Good do	,, 218 =	4¾d
Do Good do	,, 203 =	4 21-32d
S G Dharwar Good (May)	,, 221 =	4 15-16d
Westerns, Good (May-June)	,, 210 =	4 23-32d

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	175,000	69,800
Berar	101,000	99,300
Khandeish	90,500	73,800
Barsi and Nugge...r...	10,000	8,200
Hinganghat	17,500	16,800
Sind and Persian	3,500	2,500
Broach	...	11,600
	397,500	282,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Receipts.			
For the Week	55,304	54,914	25,378
From 1st to 15th Jan	118,736	131,899	52,750
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	22,187	31,517	32,910
From 1st to 15th Jan	51,051	51,632	36,035
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	1,916	320	916
From 1st to 15th Jan	3,115	531	1,599

Actual Clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different Ports in Europe during the years 1888 and 1889.

Names of Ports.	1889.	1888.	Increase or Decrease.	c entages.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.	
Liverpool	2,99,698	1,58,394	+ 1,41,304	+ 89·21
London	92,850	71,282	+ 21,568	+ 30·25
Hull	1,100	2,600	— 1,500	— 57·69
Marseilles	13,220	11,815	+ 1,405	+ 11·89
Havre	1,09,997	42,466	+ 67,531	+ 159·02
Dunkirk	34,981	19,385	+ 15,596	+ 80·45
Antwerp	2,32,794	1,57,144	+ 75,650	+ 48·14
Ghent	11,322	10,682	+ 640	+ 5·99
Amsterdam	...	710	— 710	...
Bremerhaven	110	...	+ 110	...
Bremen	2,250	...	+ 2,250	...
Hamburg	56,409	12,296	+ 44,113	+ 358·75
Barcelona	14,209	8,709	+ 5,500	+ 63·15
Genoa	1,26,903	99,705	+ 27,198	+ 27·27
Naples	19,710	17,318	+ 2,392	+ 13·81
Venice	61,501	59,702	+ 1,799	+ 3·01
Leghorn	3,700	2,500	+ 1,200	+ 48·00
Trieste	2,03,942	1,78,423	+ 25,516	+ 14·30
Piræus	530	1,000	— 470	— 47·00
Odessa	34,970	29,513	+ 5,457	+ 18·47
St. Petersburg	...	750	— 750	...
Gottenburg	2,700	1,200	+ 1,500	+ 125·00
Christiania	100	100	...	...
Malmo	300	200	+ 100	+ 50·00
Narkoping	...	300	— 300	...
Nykoping	...	100	— 100	...
Stockholm	200	...	+ 200	...
Port Said	...	750	— 750	...
Total	13,23,496	8,87,047	4,36,449 Net-Increase.	+ 49·20

WHEAT.—There has been but a small export demand in this market, the advance in Exchange, and latterly the higher rates of Freight quoted, removing our prices still further from those ruling in the home markets, and making fresh business impracticable. Dealers, however, do not lower their pretensions, and we quote previous rates, all round.

SEEDS also have been neglected from the same causes which have militated against business in Wheat, and only a small business has been passing from day to day in a quiet market, in which, however prices are maintained at our last quotations.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the Week	144,136	135,929	87,520
Do. from 1st to 15th Jan	317,715	278,356	161,135
Linseed for the Week	13,785	18,662	43,129
Do. from 1st to 15th Jan	29,159	42,160	70,381
Rapeseed for the Week	13,747	12,914	2,834
Do. from 1st to 15th Jan	27,799	29,362	6,399
Gingelly seed for the Week	43,671	59,630	56,591
Do. from 1st to 15th Jan	110,290	105,364	124,964

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	131,779	265,837	103,355
Do. from 1st to 15th Jan	202,625	348,971	122,769
Linseed for the Week	31,105	100,781	58,238
Do. from 1st to 15th Jan	52,327	125,503	70,869
Rapeseed for the Week	18,254	75,636	21,005
Do. from 1st to 15th Jan	27,380	100,092	32,831
Gingelly seed for the Week	22,145	72,881	71,757
Do. from 1st to 15th Jan	92,843	80,741	107,597

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BARODA.

BIRTH.

CATES—January 13, at Baroda, the wife of Captain G. E. Hyde Cates, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THOMSON—January 11, at Lahore, the wife of A Thomson, C S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MAYCOCK—January 11, at Bareilly, Gerald Mellowes (Chappie), the beloved son of Captain F M Maycock, A P D 1st Rifle Brigade, aged 3 years.

SEAMAN—December 19, at Quetta, Mary Jane, the beloved wife of Staff Sergeant R W Seaman, Commissariat Department, (late Schoolmistress, 1st Dragoon Guards.)

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1890.

THE Administration Report for Burma for the official year 1888-89 is chiefly dependent for such interest as it possesses upon the account that it gives of "the quieting down" process in Upper Burma. In many directions there are signs that the country is entering, at least in an administrative sense, upon the normal stage of development. In the beginning of the year reported upon an important step in this direction was taken by consolidating the military commands of Upper and Lower Burma, the force in the former part of the province thus ceasing to be on the footing of a field force. There are still, nevertheless, over eleven thousand troops in that part of the country, but they are now concentrated in a few garrisons, the necessity for a wide distribution and for the activities of mobile field columns having long since ceased. Similarly the police forces of Upper and Lower Burma were amalgamated in October 1888, one Inspector-General being in command, with deputies for civil and military police respectively. For financial purposes, nevertheless, the two portions of the province are administered separately, and the revenue and expenditure of Upper Burma are still treated exclusively as Imperial. As Sir Charles Crosthwaite's report does not show what the expenditure of the year was, it is not possible to show what the loss upon Upper Burma was. But enough is said to show that Lower Burma still yields, military expenditure apart, a very substantial surplus, for while the expenditure last year was Rx. 2,216,395, the revenue was more than a crore of rupee in excess. In Upper Burma while there is still a large deficit—how large the report does not show—revenue has considerably improved, having gone up from Rx. 501,636 to Rx. 734,543, an increase of nearly forty-seven per cent. The sheet anchor of finance in Upper Burma is not, as in India, the land revenue, but a kind of house-tax. About thirty-seven thousand more houses were made assessable to this tax last year than in the year before, but this only added about a lakh to the receipts, and though it is likely that further additions have been made in the current year, the taxable margin must be reached before long. The report is not too communicative in regard to the revenue raising possibilities of the country, and we cannot yet count upon Upper Burma paying its own way. One source of revenue which may be more profitably worked than it has been hitherto is that from State lands. Last year about six lakhs were raised from this source; but it is believed that large areas of land which pay nothing to the revenue rightly came under this definition. The ruby mines, under the lease to the newly-formed company, will yield four lakhs a year for the next seven years, with a sixth of the net annual proceeds. The State may also look some day to an augmentation of its revenues from the development of the petroleum wells and the coal mines, which are to be found in Upper Burma as well as in the lower part of the Province. But these are contingent sources of wealth, which may be small or large, but which cannot for a long time to come weigh on the revenue side in the still unbalanced budget. Meantime the charges upon the Imperial revenues on account of Upper Burma continued to be heavy. The public works expenditure alone was last year equal to seventy-five per cent. of the revenue. Much of it, we admit, was what may be called capital expenditure and it is fair to regard it as in great part non-recurrent. The greater part of this outlay was upon barracks and "original" works, civil and military, and was, therefore, inevitable in the settlement of an administration in a newly-acquired territory. But we may credit the authorities with having been as economical as they could be, even in this expenditure, and they are not likely to have so far discounted the future that no provision will have to be made hereafter for other expenditure of the same kind. The financial situation may be summed up in this way. The revenue is growing, but it even now yields only three-quarters of a crore, in spite of the marked improvement in the condition of the country. Public works absorb two-thirds of it, and only twenty-five lakhs remain for the expenses of civil administration, for justice, sanitation, education, military, and police. The cost of the two last-named services is not stated; but we are pretty confident that it would absorb the entire revenue and a little more, for the garrison of Upper Burma now numbers about eleven thousand men, while the strength of the military police has been raised to nearly eighteen thousand. It is not a sufficient answer to inquiries upon this point that the two Burmas taken together show a surplus. The people of Lower Burma, who have a place allotted to them, like the other provinces, in the provincial financial system, will not care to have the upper part of the province made a party to the contract with the Imperial Government while it is still unable to pay its way. Such a bargain would be equivalent to admitting a bankrupt, with his liabilities undischarged, into partnership with a prosperous firm. Meanwhile the burden rests upon the Imperial finances, in which it will appear next Budget unlightened by the now familiar assurance that if Upper Burma does not [illegible] Revenue [illegible]

In respects other than financial the accounts given of the newly-acquired territory are satisfactory. The concentration of the military forces in a few central garrisons is one of many symptoms of the improved state of affairs. A detailed survey of the principal districts proves that the game of disorder is up, and that there is a general conviction amongst those who were once the party of violence that the administration is too strong for them. In the Bhamo District, which is subject to disturbance by parties from beyond the Chinese frontier, as well as by indigenous marauders, very satisfactory results have been achieved, the most satisfactory, perhaps, being the winning over of the people to active participation in the defence of order. There is an instance recorded in the Bhamo district in which the people beat off some Kachin raiders before the Ghoorka police could be got into action. The tokens of improvement are of many kinds. In some cases they are found in the readiness of the people to defend themselves, or to co-operate with the authorities for the suppression of disorder. In others they are found in the return to their homes of people who had been driven away by the prevalence of dacoits. The villages in the once troublous Sagaing district have ceased to be a refuge for the dacoits, and an increase in the area under cultivation in many districts shows that the reign of terror is at an end. The result is that at the end of December the only parts of Upper Burma still in an unsatisfactory state were the district of Magwe, and parts of the Katha and Shwebo districts. The country is nevertheless, largely dependent for its peace upon the military police from beyond the water, the indigenous civil police being still, according to all appearance, too frail a reed to rest upon. They come and go, they have frequently to be punished, and the report says that "in most districts detection was almost unknown." The administration are spending large sums upon the opening out of the country by means of main roads, great tracts of country formally closed to all but the lighted traffic are being rapidly opened up, we are told, assisting the settlement of the country, and facilitating trade. The restoration of order has led not only to a revival of trade, but to a considerable increase in the output of timber from the Burmese forests. Last year for example, the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation extracted nearly eighty-eight thousand tons of timber, more than double the quantity taken in the year before. This, however, was a result not only of the settlement of the country but of the settlement of the long-standing controversy between that Company and the Government. Here as in many other directions are indications that the country has entered on a normal stage in its development. But the time when Upper Burma will pay its way still seems remote, and there is a danger in the meanwhile lest its progress should be retarded by the pressure of its finances upon an administration which to be efficient must be costly. The military police, for example, will be a heavy burden for some years to come, for the Burman makes a bad policeman, and the recruitment of the force in India is expensive.

THE very interesting volume "From London to Bokhara and a Ride through Persia" by Colonel A. LeMessurier to which we have already referred is dedicated to Lieutenant-General Annenkoff under whose direction the Trans-Caspian railway was constructed. That famous railway builder has within the last week or two been deprived of his functions on a charge which nothing hitherto known or alleged against him would seem to justify that he had oppressed and illtreated the populations with which he was brought into contact. It is impossible to avoid a suspicion that the distinguished General owes his disgrace to the jealousy of the Russian Public Works Department, which never forgave him for demonstrating that railways could be built at something like half the figures of the official estimates. Colonel LeMessurier who is a good judge of engineering formed the highest opinion of Annenkoff's work and character. It was part of his system to pay what was for Central Asia the high wages of about eight pence per day to the thousands of Tartars, Persians, and Turkomans employed on navvies work. Plate-laying and skilled work generally was accomplished by the military railway battalions composed of Russian soldiers, chosen according to their trade as carpenters, blacksmiths, and the like. The General's success as a constructor appears to have been due to his wonderful power of organisation, his forethought and care in regard to details, and the economy arrived at, was in great part due to the strict audit enforced and the avoidance of waste. It can easily be understood that a man of this type would make many enemies.

NOT the least interesting chapters of Colonel LeMessurier's book, are those devoted to a description of the process of building a railway in the desert, where drifting sands and the absence of water appeared to render the establishment of railway communications as hopeless as in the Sahara itself. The author had no reason to complain of want of communicativeness on the part of the Russian authorities. He obtained permission to go through the country along the new railway within three days of asking for it—the only Englishman as far as he could learn who had been given or apparently had asked permission to visit the Trans-Caspian railway. The line in question begins at Asunada, a not very good port on the eastern shore of the Caspian, which will have to give place to Krasnovodsk when three-quarters of a million of money can be spared to make another eighty miles of railway. The station and harbour of Asunada were decided upon as superior to Michaelovsk in 1885, and after six months' work they were ready for use, 167 steamers and 190 sailing vessels calling at the port in the ensuing seven months. The depth of water varies from eight to thirteen feet, and in the winter the harbour is liable to be frozen over. This drawback renders a change to Krasnovodsk certain. The Caspian is eighty-six feet below the level of the Black Sea, while the Sea Aral is two hundred and fifty feet above the Black Sea level. The three seas are supposed to have at one time formed another Mediterranean, covering Southern Russia, and divided from the Mediterranean by a ridge where the Bosphorus was created by what is supposed to have been a volcanic disturbance which precipitated an immense body of water into the Mediterranean,—an event supposed to have given rise to the legend of the deluge of Deucalion. Major Herbert Wood's work on Lake Aral states that this immense inland sea could be reconstituted by closing the Bosphorus with a dam two hundred and twenty feet high—little more than the height of the

TELEGRAMS.

CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

HAUGHTY SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

LISBON, JAN. 16.

Senhor Pimenthal, the new Premier, addressing the Portuguese Chamber yesterday referred to the present as a grave juncture in the history of Portugal.

As regards the disputed territory in Nyassaland, right was on the side of Portugal, might on that of England; yet the Portuguese Government would uphold the honour and dignity of their country.

THE BRITISH FLEET OFF LISBON.

It is announced in the Press here that the British fleet will arrive in the Tagus to-day.

DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Mr. Glynn Petre, C.B., the British Minister, will take his departure immediately.

Excitement is intense.

FOREIGN OPINION.

It is stated here that several European statesmen have expressed opinions favourable to Portugal, and have warned Lord Salisbury that his action will endanger the thrones of Spain as well as Portugal.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES IMPROVING.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is improving.

THE LIBEL ON MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The proceedings instituted by Mr. Herbert Gladstone against Colonel Malleson were with drawn on the latter paying £1,000 damages.

THE EUSTON CASE.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The verdict in the action brought by Lord Euston against Mr. Parke, has gone against the accused, who is sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

OBITUARY.

Lord Louth is dead.

Mr. A. Craig Sellar, Unionist Member for the Partik Division of Lanarkshire, died to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RECOVERY OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The Princess of Wales has only a slight cold, and is not laid up in bed.

SPEECH OF THE NEW PREMIER.

LISBON, JAN. 16.

Senhor Pimental, the new Premier, speakin in the Cortes yesterday, said that Portugal has right on her side, and England has might. Theg Government, he said, would uphold the rights and honour of the country and protect its interests as far as possible.

EGYPTIAN DECORATIONS FOR MR. STANLEY AND HIS PARTY.

CAIRO, JAN. 15.

The Khedive has conferred the Order of the Osmanieh on Mr. Stanley, and decorated others of his party.

EMIN PASHA'S CONDITION.

Emin Pasha has had a serious relapse.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

In to-day's Viceregal Legislative Council Mr. Hutchins made an elaborate speech in introducing the Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He said there are more than twenty enactments in force in different parts of British India, but their local extent is very limited, since the necessity of providing an easily enforceable law which can be adopted by any local Government over each area, as it might from time to time consider expedient. He observed that neither English law nor abstract morality is safe in India, if what may properly be made final in this country, the habits of people, the varying character of agency by which law will have to be enforced, the enormous size of rural tracts, the paucity of criminal tribunals, will all have to be taken into account. It is, therefore, essential that the Imperial Government should proceed with caution and endeavour to carry people with them, and after consultation with local Governments, to see that the provisions of the Bill were prepared with due moderation.

THE MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 16.

Arrangements for the approaching Madras race meeting are progressing satisfactorily, there is every promise of a good meeting. Arab races will probably be the leading feature. The course is in better order than ever. Three book-makers have arranged to be present. Special trains will be run from Madras to the Race-course. The "Astronomer's Purse" has fallen through, and another race has been substituted. Several Rajas will attend. It is a matter for regret that the local tradesmen with two three exceptions have declined to subscribe towards the race funds. The Trades' Association gave a prize last year, but there was some misunderstanding about the tickets which has resulted in tradesmen holding aloof this year.

THE [illegible]N. J. H. PRICE.

The Hon'ble [illegible]. H. Price, Chief Secretary to Government, left [illegible] Australia on leave to-day.

INSURRECT[illegible] IN MINICOY ISLAND.

The Collector of Malabar recently went to Minicoy Island in the steamer Kingfisher to enquire into the recent emeute there. The islanders have been fined Rs. 1,179. Nine ringleaders have been deported to Calicut.

THE SIND HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, JAN. 16.

The Commissioner opened the show last evening. Fifty-two remounts, sixty young stock and a number of mules, have been purchased Mr. Hallen, General Superintendent of Horse Breeding, characterized the show as the finest in India.

THE SHIKARPUR SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, JAN. 15.

The Commissioner arrived here on the 13th instant and opened the Vegetable Show on the 14th. The vegetables exhibited were very fine; the blood oranges were much admired. The jail garden took the first prize for vegetables. Prizes for horses are to be given to-day. More than 150 Remounts and 80 mules have been entered. The Remount Agent is busy purchasing, and states that the horses are superior to those exhibited at other fairs. The show is a great success.

The Commissioner holds a durbar to-morrow.

THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 16.

The Indian Factory Act Amendment Bill will probably come up for consideration by the Legislative Council next month.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN'S MISSION.

Sir Robert Sandeman reports that the Mashud, Waziri, and Zalle Khel Jirgahs have come in and expressed their willingness to serve the Government, as these are the tribes which hold the Gomal. The mission's access to that pass is now absolutely secured.

A NEW MAP OF UPPER BURMA.

A new map of Upper Burma, in which all the latest information is embodied, will shortly be issued from the Survey Department.

THE SIAMESE EXPEDITION.

News received from Mr. Ney Elias states that his party were encamped at Tasangle on December 31, and had found various Siamese outposts on the left bank of the Salween. These were to be visited in turn. Nothing is said about the Siamese Commissioners.

THE BRITISH AGENT AT CABUL.

Kazi Saad-ud-din, a prominent figure during the operations of the Afghan Boundary Commission, and Parwana Khan, one of the most trusted adherents of the Amir, are now mentioned in connection with the vacant post of Agent of Cabul with the Government of India. But Abdul Rahman has not yet made a selection.

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS BILLS.

The object of the Cruelty to Animals Bill, introduced into the Legislative Council to-day, is to provide an easy and enforceable law which local Governments may apply in their territories, either in addition to or exclusive of any other similar enactment now in force. As there are twenty-five enactments already in existence in different parts of India, a new and comprehensive Act seems desirable.

CRICKET: N.-W. PROVINCES *VS.* THE ENGLISH TEAM.

The match North-West Provinces *vs.* the English team, commenced this morning at Allahabad. The latter eleven went in first, and scored up to tiffin time 71, with the loss of four wickets.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 15.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with homeward Indian mails of 10th inst., arrived here at 9 p.m to-day.

COLOMBO, JAN. 16.

The P. & O. Co's s. s. Ganges, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 16.

The Anchor Line s. s. Persia arrived here from Bombay on the 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4½d.
The Manchester Market was firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-3½
8½ „ „	6-6
40s Mule Twist	9⅜
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69¼
4½ per cent. „	72⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	44½d. per oz

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, Captain R Harvey, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Marseilles, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs C F Pearson — Mr W Stew art
Mr A D Turnbull — Mr A Cooke

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Thompson, child and infant — Mr J Austin
Mr R W Cartwright — Mr Geo King.

FOR BRINDISI.

Major H R Cook — Mr J A Marshall

FOR ADEN.

Rev J Dobre — Mr J A Jones

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Ganges, Captain T. I. Alderton, 24th Jan. 1890.

FOR LONDON—Col E Maude, Mrs Blathwayt and infant, Dr Sutton, Mr and Mrs Pipkin, Miss Ritchie, Mr and Mrs F G Osborne and child, and Mrs Plowden and infant.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr M Betagh, Mr E Bibby, Lieut-Col R A Sargeaunt, Mr Oscar Hirs, chhom, and Mr MacLean.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 31st Jan. 1890.

FOR ISMAILIA—Mr and Mrs W N Potter, Miss Potter, Miss Ward, Mrs F A Brown, Miss M J Roe, Mr Robert Kolisch, Mr W Jackson, Mr Chas J Gilles, Mr J O Morris, and Mr J O Hutchinson.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr R L Morgan and Mr Verschoyle.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs D H Macfarlane and Mrs Goodrich.

Per s.s. Oriental, Captain R. Stewart, 7th Feb. 1890.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr J A Nigroponte, Mr H S King, M P, Mr David R Keith, Mr J Hennessy, Mr Thos Grant, Mr Gregor Grant, Mr F G Davidson, Mr and Mrs J Chisholm, Mr H Holland Burne, Mr McKie, Mr and Mrs A Lambrinoudi, Viscount Marsham, A D C, Mr J Holms, Mr Sam Gowan, Mr Oscar Koebel, Mr C Andreon, Mrs Moses, Mr J T Petrocokins, Mr Andrew Yule, Mr D Fagan, Mr C Sharpe, and Mr Krieg.

FOR LONDON—Mr W Siddons, Capt T C Francis, Mr A S Hamilton, Mr A Walter, Mrs Eardley Norton, Capt and Mrs E C Spilsbury and 2 infants, Rev and Mrs A Gilruth and 3 children, Revd T Evans, Revd G P Taylor, Revd Beatty, Miss Makee and Miss Beatty.

FOR SUEZ—Mrs H M J Townsend and Miss Nichols.

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 14th Feb. 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr W Birkmyre, Mr W D Chase, Mr Topping, Mr Robinson and Mr Goodson.

FOR VENICE—Revd and Mrs A Newhall and child.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr W D Chase and Mr Selim Samuel.

Per s.s. Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfitt, 21st Feb. 1890.

FOR BRINDISI—Canon and Mrs Wilberforce, Miss Wilberforce, Lieut E Milner, Mr and Mrs H G Bayne, Mr and Mrs Sykes, Miss Sykes, Lord Radstock Mr and Mrs F M Horsfall, Mr and Mrs Copeland, Mrs J H Hodgson, Miss K Greenfield, and Mr J H Peebles

FOR ISMAILIA—Mr John F Mahon.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Slaughter and infant and Mrs Hill and infant.

Per s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 28th Feb. 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mrs Gilbert and child, Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, and Lord and Lady Cremorne.

FOR BRINDISI—Miss Kennedy and companion.

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs R Waddington.

Per s. s. Peninsular, Capt. W. J. Webber, 7th March 1890.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Ross Scott, Miss Imerson, Rt Hon H and Mrs Childers, Mr T K and Miss Ashworth, Mr and Mrs C H Mereik and child, Mr and Mrs Robt Clark, Mr G Kindersley, Revd R Kennedy, Miss Francis Sharp, Miss Harris, Mrs A G Cane and child, Mr W Thom, Rev J W Roberts and two infants, Master Hawker, Mrs Greaves, and 3 children Miss Matthews, Mr John Brewer, Mrs Richardson, Mr J H Hornsby, Mr H G Bowen, and Mr Habday.

FOR BRINDISI—Lord and Lady Claude Hamilton, Mr and Mrs W Malling Grant, Mr and Mrs W W Carlile, Mr and Mrs Scaramanga, Mr H Calthorpe, Countess of Strathmore, two Ladies Lyon, Mr Jessuf, Mr A O Hume, Mr M M Macdonald, Mr and Mrs W A Willis, Col and Mrs D Benning, Miss Langworthy, Major and Mrs Humphrey, Mrs Durst, Mr H Miller, Mr V Schlager, Mr and Mrs S S Brittain, Mr E Solano, Mrs and Miss Chardon, Mr J P Thomas, Miss Peason, Miss Hargreaves, Hon'ble Mr Justice Parker, Mr and Mrs Milne, Rev Chas Gore, Mr Henry O Wakeman, Mr and Mrs Frizelle, Miss Frizelle, Mr and Mrs A A Wace, Mr C H Seely, Mr Whitehead, Mr A O Hume, Mr Inaadali Khan, Mr Asad Ali Khan, and Mr H M Wilson.

Per s. s. Siam, Capt. H. T, Wieghell, 14th March, 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES—Col W R Bunbury.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Cecil Higgin.

Per s. s. Rome, Capt. A. W. Adamson, 18th March, 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES—Col W R Bunbury, Mr Savage, Mrs Candy, Mr Mangles, Mr Robt H Elliot, Mr and Mrs R Hulton, Mr H N Brown, Mr Rudston Brown, Mr G H Morrison, Mr G B Croft-Lyons, Mr J Fleming, Mr W Bradshaw, Miss Bradshaw, and Mr and Miss Rozerson.

FOR LONDON—Revd E Guildford.

Per s. s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, 21st March, 1890.

FOR BRINDISI—Col A F Laughton, CB, Mr and Mrs Jas Gray, Col R Thynne and Coltne, Hon H Eaton.

FOR LONDON—Mrs Crawley-Boevey and child, and Mr and Mrs Alston and infant.

Per s. s. Assam, Capt. G. W. F. Browne, 28th March, 1890.

FOR MARSEILLES—Rev and Mrs G T Washburn. Rev J P Ellwood, Miss Clarke, and Miss LeGros.

Per s. s. Marsilla, Capt. C. Fraser, 4th April 1890.

FOR LONDON—Mr E C Baker, Miss Baker, Miss Chavasse, Mrs Porter, Mrs Herbert Wright, Mr Arthur Jones, Mrs Amy Jones, Mrs and Miss Harwood and infant, Mrs Ward, Mrs A Priestley, Mrs M G Gerard and Revd J G Potter and three children, Mrs Rix, Mrs Laurie and child, Master and Miss Fentiman, Rev and Mrs D Hutton, and Miss Hutton.

FOR BRINDISI—Col A G Bogble, Mr and Mrs F Yorksmith, Mr F Sessions, Miss Naimby, Mr and Mrs H T White, Mrs Baines, Sir Charles and Lady Gough, Col H Hammond, Mr A Mackenzie, and Major and Mrs Bisset and infant.

LORD REAY ON PHYSICAL TRAINING.

On Wednesday afternoon his Excellency the Governor laid the foundation-stone of the Dinshaw Petit Bombay Gymnastic Institute on the Esplanade, opposite the St. Xavier's College. Most of the leading members of the Parsee community were present with their families, and there were also several European ladies and gentlemen present. About 5 p.m. his Excellency, accompanied by Captain Phayre, A.-D.-C., arrived, and was conducted to a prettily-decorated dais which had been erected opposite the spot where the ceremony was to be performed. He was accompanied by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and the Bishop of Bombay. A prettily-decorated *shamiana* had been run up for the accommodation of visitors, and the whole of the space that had been enclosed for the purpose of keeping the crowd off, was gay with bunting and bannerets that were floating out on the evening freeze from Venetian masts. The Governor's Band was in attendance, and played selections of music at intervals during the evening. The police arrangements were under the superintendence of Mr. MacDermott, and were very satisfactory. When the Governor and party had assumed their seats, Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, honorary secretary to the institute, read the following address:—

May it please your Excellency,—The Committee of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution welcome your Excellency here with feelings of pleasure and gratitude. They see in the ceremony of to-day the success of many years of diligent activity against numerous obstacles, and they feel naturally grateful to your Excellency for having helped them to achieve that success. Time was, not many years ago, when the different communities of India regarded the practice of physical exercises as demeaning, and the science of athletics had fallen into desuetude and disrepute even as the noble arts of music and singing were regarded up to a recent date. Thus the rising generations of this city were growing more and more enfeebled, till at last the intellectual activity which was engendered by the famous educational despatch of Sir Charles Wood as Secretary of State for India brought under the serious consideration of certain thoughtful citizens of Bombay the question of adopting means to stimulate the physical development, especially of that large class of the youth of the community who were destined to bear the mental strain of that activity. In 1858 the late Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownaggree invited a number of friends to meet together to discuss this matter, and such a ready response was made to this invitation that a committee was at once formed under his chairmanship, which succeeded in inaugurating a gymnastic institute in the August of the same year. In the course of the first three years of its existence, the establishment flourished to an extent which justified the committee at the end of that time to ask and obtain from Government the free use of a site on the Esplanade. The career of the Institution thereafter continued to be flourishing so far as numbers and utility went, but its pecuniary state never came on a satisfactory footing owing, among other reasons, to the popular general notion which was fostered, perhaps, by the somewhat liberal educational policy of Government that instruction ought to be given free or at nominal cost by the state and public bodies. Although the numerical strength of the institution was generally well maintained, its capacity remained undeveloped owing to straitened resources. Those, however, who had started the benevolent work manfully struggled against these difficulties, and they were from time to time supported by some of their large-hearted fellow townsmen and friends by means of donations and other tokens of active sympathy. Among these may be recalled the names of Sir Cowasjee Jehanjeer, Mr. Dadabhai Navrojee, Mr. Cursetjee Nosserwanjee Cama, Mr. Pestonjee Hormasjee Cama, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Mr. Muncherjee Pestanjee Chichgar, Mr. Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Mr. Justice Namabhai Haridas, Dr. Carsetjee Framjee Khory, Mr. Pestonjee Dajeebhoy (who for several years acted as its Secretary), and many others. Gentlemen of the Hindoo and some other communities in Bombay also being gradually impressed with the benefits of physical exercise, took kindly to the institution and have been for years giving it their aid and co-operation. To add to the difficulties above alluded to, there occurred more than once the necessity of removing the gymnasium from the ground apportioned to it by Government as it was required for emergent public purposes, and from an early stage in its career it had become apparent that unless it was located in a substantial building, and on ground given it on a tenure of some permanency, it could never arrive at that state of efficiency which was essential to its usefulness and success. An offer made about three years ago by Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit to give a sufficient sum for this purpose on condition that Government granted a site and a moiety of the cost of the building led to the opening of those negotiations on the subject with which your Excellency is so well acquainted. They resulted in the gracious acceptance by your Excellency's Government of the proposals submitted by the committee, so that we have this site on which we stand now (1,683 square yards in extent) secured for the Gymnasium and Rs. 7,500, being a moiety of the cost of the building (estimated at Rs. 15,000,) paid by Government. Of the other moiety Rs. 6,000 has been contributed by Sir Dinshaw Petit, and Rs. 1,500 from the funds of the Institution, the remainder of Sir Dinshaw's gift of Rs. 11,000 being turned into an endowment fund for current expenses. For which handsome gift the committee take this opportunity of tendering their best thanks to him. The designs for the building have been prepared by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasji Murzban, under whose experienced and skilful superintendence the building will be completed. It will be thus seen that the institution is now placed on a basis of permanency, and this main condition necessary to its increased and abiding utility being secured, it is confidently hoped that it will fulfil the philanthropic object of its original founders. It is gratifying to note that negotiations have been already commenced by some of the larger schools with a view to send a large proportion of their boys to the gymnasium, and the committee is trying to make arrangements to receive them as soon as this building is completed. The committee would, before concluding this brief account of the growth of this gymnasium, take this opportunity to publicly express its deep sense of obligation to your Excellency's Government for the very liberal support which they have been pleased to give to the institution. It would acknowledge, too, in a spirit of thankfulness the kind treatment the institution has all long received from the Educational Department. And to your Excellency personally, it would respectfully tender its grateful thanks for the keen and almost indulgent interest evinced for the welfare of this the sole public institution of its kind in India—an interest which has resulted in furnishing permanently a well-equipped establishment for the physical development of the youths of the capital of the Presidency, whose destinies have had the great good fortune of being guided for close upon five years by a statesman and educationist of your Excellency's eminence. (Cheers).

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit then addressed his Excellency as follows:—

May it please your Excellency,—It is well known that Gymnastic Institutions play an important part in aiding education, in as much as they tend to develope the bodies of our young generation and give them tone and vigour to apply themselves steadily to their studies. It having been brought to my notice by the committee of the Gymnastic Institution that the present state of the Gymnasium was not on a substantial footing, I was induced to give it the necessary support in order to bring it into a permanent status, and I am glad to say that by Government having taken up the matter it has been carried out successfully. I wish this institution all success, and beg to thank your Excellency for your kind presence and to request that you will be good enough to lay the chief stone of the building. (Cheers).

His Excellency the Governor, in addressing the assembly, said:—

Before I proceed to lay the foundation-stone I wish to express the very great pleasure it gives me, to begin this season, my round of foundation-stone laying, by laying this one. (Cheers.) This institution has now received from you an acknowledged and a very honourable place among the many useful educational institutions of this great city; but unfortunately hitherto, it has led rather a vagrant existence, and I hope that henceforth it will remain peacefully here, and will not be disturbed by any future extension movement in Bombay. (Laughter.) But whatever may be the future of Bombay, this I feel confident of, that it will in time require not only this institution, but a few more of a similar kind. (Cheers.) Now with regard to the object of this institution what the Government wish it to be, and what Government feel sure it will be, is that it will be a model gymnasium for the whole Presidency. (Loud cheers.) We should be without excuse if we did not get the very best gymnastic and tuition, and the very latest theory and practice Germany is entitled to be the initiator of institutions of this kind. There is hardly a German town or village of any size which has not a "turnverein, and when you happen to be in a German town, you very soon become aware of this fact if you visit it at the time the annual meeting is held as a festive occasion. Some day, I am sure, we shall be able to invite our German friends in Bombay to see what progress has been made in this gymnasium. But what is perhaps more remarkable is the development of the gymnasia in the United States of America. I should like to call your attention to some prominent facts in connection with it. The most elaborate institution of this kind in the world is the Hemenway Gymnasium, which is attached to the Harvard University, the cost of which is two and a half lakhs of rupees—a rather larger sum than has been spent on this institution. (Laughter.) Now in that gymnasium, besides the usual appliances, they have a fencing hall and sets of hydraulic rowing weights, so that when they cannot have any rowing on the water in the winter they can have rowing within doors. That reminds me that as we always have open water in this country, it seems to me that the time has come when we should have a swimming school, where the members of your community could indulge in the healthful exercise of swimming. One of the advantages of a swimming bath would be that it does not require the ceremony of laying a foundation-stone. (Laughter). We could begin by at once having a swimming match. I only refer to that as a desideratum of the future. Then in this American gymnasium they have base ball wrestling, boxing courts, bowling alleys, &c., so that within its walls is comprized every form of exercise and sport which tends to make the body strong and healthy. All the students when they first go to the University are examined in regard to their physical capacity, and are then set such exercises as are considered needful for their proper physical development. Now, the amount which has been spent on gymnasia attached to Universities alone in America—I do not mention what has been spent on those attached to primary and high schools,—is three millions. —This shows how important the Americans have considered this part of their education and in the latest European primary Education Act passed in December, gymnastics and drawing are made compulsory subjects in the programme of studies. Men are not the only ones who are thus trained in America, but they consider physical education of even greater importance to women; and to meet the objections of those who did not care to have women very highly educated, and who argued that the mental strain was too much for their physique, they have instituted at Wellesley College, which is one of their largest colleges for women, an entrance examination with regard to physique, and if the female doctors—they have female doctors for the purpose—do not consider the candidates will be able to bear the mental strain they are rejected. Now I do not wish to add this test to the other deterrents of the Matriculation Examination, for I am sure that we should in that case have even a smaller number of female students entering the University precincts than at present. I only mention it as an important departure in education. Several hundreds of female candidates have been rejected at Wellesley College on account of their physical incapacity. Now the result of this is that, in female primary and high schools, the Americans are attending to gymnastics so as to ensure their passing the preliminary physical examination at the colleges, where they are divided into various categories for whom various exercises are prescribed. And that leads me to an important consideration. We must realize very clearly that our object is not to produce acrobats, but that our object is especially to strengthen whatever may be the weak parts of the individual; and that in this education it is essentially necessary that those who teach in an institution of this kind should carefully watch and notice what are the effects of the exercises upon the young men and young women that are put through them, because if we do not avoid overstraining we shall do more harm than good. We should avoid all haste and all strain, and we should take care that the exercises are well regulated, and are set so as to accomplish the aim we have in view: organic development of muscular power. In this Presidency we are getting on. I am sure you are well aware that our Educational Inspectors in this, as in other matters, have given their cordial and best assistance to Government; and I am certain that if Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Jacob, and Mr. Giles were here, they would willingly testify to the great interest they take in this institution. With regard to the primary schools in Bombay a great deal remains to be done. I do not know whether Dr. Blaney is present; but I am quite sure that with such an authority on sanitary matters as the chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, it will not be long before this important matter is taken up. The Northern Division is getting on very well, and it now has 330 primary schools which have the apparatus necessary for the instruction in elementary gymnastics; and the Broach district stands first with 200 schools. I am also very glad to say that the people of Tanna, recognising the benefits of physical exercise, have subscribed Rs. 264 for providing gymnasia in some schools. During the last five years all sections of the native community, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Hindoos, have become more and more alive to the fact that if their boys and girls indulge in these exercises they will the more readily pass their examinations. Now I cannot, before concluding, give you a better *resume* of what we intend to establish by this gymnasium than by giving you the words of Dr. Sargent, of the Harvard University, who is a great authority in this matter. He says:—"If gymnastics were the principal function of human life, it would be everyone's duty to adopt himself to the requirements of the apparatus which is used; but as this apparatus is only the means used to develop strength, it must adopt itself—as much as possible—to the special condition of each individual. A man who is not strong enough to lift his own weight must exercise with weights which he can lift. If he be weak in the chest, loins, legs, or arms, he must be strengthened in those directions. If he tries to strengthen his chest by some immediate general exercise, there is a risk that he will get exhausted before he has sufficiently trained the weak organs which he wished to strengthen. The principal object, physiologists tell us, is to secure harmony of functions and symetrical development. What is your weight in comparison with your stature? What are the dimensions of the chest in comparison with those of the arms and legs? What is the relative difference between the dimensions of the head, the circumference of the body, the height of the body, standing and sitting, &c.? When these facts and some others are known, it is easy to prescribe exercises suitable to the physiological condition of each individual." Now I have only one further wish to express, and that is that no school in Bombay which can afford to send its pupils here will neglect to do so, sending them in proper order and at the proper time, and I am sure that the school that sends most pupils here will succeed best in the examinations. Let us not forget, however, that physical education is not the only thing required, but that it is valuable if it is recognised as an element in the general moral education. We do not wish to make our boys and girls simply scholars, but also healthy men and women. (Loud cheers.)

His Excellency then proceeded to the spot where the stone was, when Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer of the Presidency, then read the inscription on the copper plate.

His Excellency then laid the foundation-stone, a glass box containing copies of the *Bombay Gazette*, *Times of India*, and other papers, and the current coins of the realm being placed underneath.

His Excellency and party then reascended the dais, when Mr. K. R. Cama proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency for presiding on the occasion.

Mr. Cama said that at this particular time his Excellency must be very busy, and they were, therefore, doubly indebted to him for attending.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree in rising to second the vote said that following the good example of their father, the brothers, Framjee and Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, had expressed a desire to give Rs. 1,000 each to the funds of the Gymnasium in honour of that evening's ceremony. (Applause). He could say from experience that in after life many a reverse and difficulty, and even the strain of sad afflictions is better endured by those who have had such physical training as he had had.

The vote was carried with acclamation, three cheers being afterwards given for his Excellency.

Lord Reay, in reply, said that he had to thank them very much for the cordial acceptance of the vote, and had much pleasure in congratulating Mr. Bhownugree on the success of his endeavours on behalf of this institution, as it was always a pleasant sight to see the son following in the footsteps of the father, and working on the foundations laid by his father. (Applause). And they would all believe he was speaking from his heart when he said it was a pleasure to him to be there, for he knew Mr. Bhownugree had worked strenuously to achieve the object which they had accomplished that evening. He congratulated them on the successful manner in which the work had been pushed forward, and thought that Sir Dinshaw Petit would look back on that day with great pleasure. One pleasing feature of the institution was that the poorest member of the community could avail himself of its advantages and have a few moments healthy enjoyment within its walls. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

NOTES FROM LANOWLI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LANOWLI, JAN. 14.

During the Christmas festivities a rather monster programme was gone through at this station, balls, concerts, pic-nics, and a host of other amusements followed each other in lively succession, but foremost attention was directed to the little folks, whose happy smiling faces testified their approval of all that was done for their enjoyment by Mr. Wilderbore and his committee, and to whom the greatest praise is due for the entire success of the *fete* in all its details. We continued in varying sport, the next item on the Christmas programme being a sky meeting, which, perhaps, may sound heavy, knowing that some of the mounts had to be drawn from hack ponies, but judging from the form shown by these hardy little brutes, went to show that care and perhaps training had not been overlooked.

The course was well laid out, adjoining the new railway schools, and the whole meeting was conducted on a firm and correct footing by the sporting A. S. M., who by the way seems to be a crack shot with any gymkhana weapon. The prizes were presented by Messrs. Campion and Hart and Captain Rosseter, who watched all parts of the railway line. The first race was for a silver cup, presented by Mr. R. Campion, (Pony Hurdles). This race was looked forward to with greatest interest and expectation, as it was known that an old gymkhana mount, owned by Mr. Duce, was to take some beating, and the event certainly proved most exciting, for Mr. Knight on his pony Crackenhard, dashed up from the ruck, challenged the favourite at the last hurdle, and beat him on the post by a short neck, thus treating us to a grand finish amidst rounds of deafening applause. The same colours were again seen to the fore in the following race, (Pony Flat) The two events were followed by a Polo Bell Race, Ring Tilting, and Pigeon-Shooting, which, one and all, were well sustained.

Last Saturday evening a polo match was arranged, which also proved good fun, but a deal of the interest was lost, as the victory was a hollow one, Mr. Kenderdine and his men beating their opponents by 5 goals to love. Next Saturday the return will be played, when a more even game is expected. Mrs. Grattan Geary very kindly presented the prizes to the winners in the several sporting events, after which the children were treated to an al fresco tea. The Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel is a great boon to this station; it is well established and patronized. One hears whispers of a busy future in the line of competition, as several other hotels are projected. There are, however, no less than fifteen new houses racing time towards completion before the season sets in.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Grattan Geary in the chair. The following gentlemen were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bantawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darasha R. Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Dosabhai Framji, C.S.I., J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hasambhai Visram, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Surgeon G. A. Maconochie, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Mirza Hussein Khan, Captain Sir Henry Morland; Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Birbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanoji Beiramji Santook, the Hon'ble Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Messrs. Rahimtula Khairaz, Shivaji Dhurmaji, E. F. Underwood, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, and Mr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

Dr. Blaney, in introducing the expenditure side of the Budget, said that if they took up detailed Statement No. 1, he was prepared to give any member any information they required. Mr. Javerilal's motion referred only to the higher salaries, and he thought the plan he proposed was the only one in which he could expedite matters. Dr. Blaney explained that no expenditure on account of new appointments in the schedule prepared by the Commissioner, under Section 79, or of proposed increases in existing salaries of above Rs. 200 per mensem, could be made until the report of the committee appointed by the Corporation on the 13th instant was received and disposed of. This he said was due to the proposition of Mr. Javerilal, which had been carried at the previous meeting of the Corporation.

The President said that the Act laid down that no increase or decrease in any item of expenditure could be made, unless there was a notice of motion.

Mr. P. M. Mehta: But the power of throwing it out does not require a notice of motion.

Dr. Blaney then moved that Rs. 51,508 be passed for Corporation and Standing Committee's establishment for 1890-91.

The motion was carried.

Dr. Blaney then proposed that Rs. 52,635 be passed for the Municipal Commissioner's personal office establishment.

The motion was carried.

Dr. Blaney then proposed that Rs. 22,328 should be allowed for general office establishment.

Mr. Watcha said that the law charges should be kept under as much as possible.

Mr. Mehta said it was impossible to fix a certain sum for law charges. He did hope, however, that the occasions on which the Commissioner went to the solicitors would be as few as possible.

Mr. Kabraji said he thought it would be better to have a regularly paid firm of solicitors.

Mr. A. Dhurumsey said that no respectable firm of solicitors would undertake the Municipal work at a lump sum given.

Mr. Watcha proposed that the matter should be adjourned, which, on being put to the meeting, was lost.

Dr. Blaney proposed that Rs. 55,648 should be sanctioned for the accounts and expenditure and audit establishment, subject to the proposition of Mr. Javerilal that had been passed at the previous meeting.

The motion was carried.

Dr. Blaney then proposed that Rs. 2,17,166 for assessment and collection department, be sanctioned subject to Mr. Javerilal's proposition.

While this subject was under discussion, the Municipal Commissioner said Mr. Brunton and Mr. Virparsad Tapiparsad had been of the greatest assistance to him, and he asked the Corporation to be just to those who had served them so well.

The motion was carried.

Dr. Blaney then proposed that Rs. 1,50,000 be sanctioned for the fire brigade. He said that the fire brigade was to be thoroughly re-organised, and it was intended to make it as efficient as possible. The present proposal met with all the exigencies of the city as it was.

Dr. Cowasjee, in seconding the proposition, said the Corporation ought to pass the item as a whole at once, particularly as the whole of the expenditure was defrayed out of a special tax on property-holders.

Mr. Mehta said that no one disputed the desirability of an efficient fire brigade, but the question was whether the sum budgetted for was required. Just because a thing was important it was no reason why they should rush into anything.

The motion was carried.

Dr. Blaney then proposed Rs. 58,861 for the maintenance of public gardens, subject to Mr. Javerilal's proposition, which was carried. He then proposed that the sum of Rs. 16,21,852 for public loans and amount of sinking fund be passed. The motion was carried. He then proposed that Rs. 30,000 for pensions and gratuities be passed. The proposition was carried. He then proposed that Rs. 2,58,289 for police charges be passed. This was done, as also Rs. 63,754 for educational charges, Rs. 42,108 for hospitals, Rs. 7,000 for discretional contingencies, Rs. 8,000 for auditors' allowance, Rs. 16,800 for rent of Municipal Offices, Rs. 500 for election expenses, Rs. 3,000 for Municipal buildings and the Fire Insurance Fund.

The meeting then adjourned till Thursday next.

THE undermentioned officers have been appointed Magistrates in their respective districts:—Messrs. R. C. Brown and J. P. Orr, in Satara; Mr. E. Maconochie, Ahmedabad; Messrs J. H. Da Boulay and R. E. Enthoven, Belgaum.

MR. H. G. PALLISER has been appointed Executive Engineer of Dharwar; Mr. S. Rebsch, Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach; and Mr. F. A. Dashwood, Acting Executive Engineer for irrigation at Poona.

MR. RAOJI BALAJI KARANDIKAR, B. A., has been appointed Principal of the Dharwar Training College in succession to Mr. Venkat Rango Katti, retired.

THE LATE SIR MICHAEL WESTROPP.

friends and admirers who wish to bid you farewell on your retirement from the post of Chief Justice of the High Court at Bombay, which you have filled with such distinguished success for more than ten years, and to present you with an address which was voted at a meeting of influential citizens of Bombay, making their sense of the eminent services you have rendered to the cause of justice and sound judicial administration in this Presidency. So much, Sir, has been said in other places and in abler manner of those high qualities, abilities, and uprightness, which have made you the worthy object of universal praise, that I think I need not defer, by any lengthened remarks, the pleasing duty I have to perform of reading the address and offering it for your acceptance. The public of Bombay in thus giving expression to its sentiments on the occasion of the near approaching severance of a connection of nearly thirty years standing, which has been marked with no little benefit to the intelligent community of this city, does little more than recognise the obligations which it has received from your hands in the increased security and confidence in the administration of justice which have been induced by the ever watchful regard for their rights and interests which, whether as a judge or as the adviser of Government in the initiation or prosecution of legislative measures, you have always evinced. On an occasion like this it would be out of place to attempt any enumeration of the various obligations which you have thus conferred upon the public, and to which quite recently abundant testimony has been borne in the manifestations of regret made on all sides since the announcement of your approaching departure for England. Therefore not to detain you, Sir, from the agreeable proceeding of this evening, I will, before reading the address, introduce the present deputation to you, and on their behalf bid you and lady Westropp a cordial farewell and wish you and her ladyship a prosperous voyage and a happy life in the land of your well merited retirement.

To the Honourable Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

Honourable Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the community of Bombay, are desirous of offering to you, on the eve of your retirement from the scene of your public life and labours for the last twenty-eight years, a cordial farewell. On this occasion we deem it our duty to testify our great respect and admiration for the high abilities and sterling qualities and great public usefulness that you have uniformly displayed, whether at the Bar or on the Bench, or as a member of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations. There are still many amongst us who remember your distinguished and successful career of ten years standing at the Bombay Bar, and the earnest and fearless interest you took, and the tact, ability, and ingenuity you exhibited in the management of causes intrusted to your care, where by, mainly through your efforts, even the weak prevailed against the strong. Those who have watched your career are delighted to note the realisation of the early promise you gave of rising to an eminence and a dignity unattainable to any man not gifted with rare abilities, a versatile genius, untiring industry, and a high moral sense. Whilst at the Bar you not only rendered in your capacity of Remembrancer for Legal Affairs and Advocate-General valuable service to the country, in the preparation of important legislative measures, but during that period as Member of Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations you carried through measures which have had, and will continue to have, a beneficent influence upon the trade and prosperity of the country. Your elevation to the Bench in 1863 has called into exercise the high and rare intellectual gifts with which you have been endowed. Your judgments have always commanded universal respect and confidence, and they have been characterized by unsparing industry and high ability. During the long period that you have presided as Chief Justice over the High Court of Bombay, it has established a claim upon the esteem and affection of the people as the palladium of their rights, as an institution from which sound, equal, and impartial administration of justice may be confidently expected. Besides your onerous official duties you have often been called upon, as the head of the judicial administration of this Presidency, to advise upon legislative measures affecting the public weal; and the sound, practical, and experienced advice you gave upon such measures has obtained the respect that was due to it. Your usefulness has thus indirectly exercised an important influence upon the public good. At the close of such a highly useful and successful career we cannot allow you to depart from these shores without offering you and Lady Westropp a warm and hearty farewell, and wishing you all the health and peace and happiness that you have so well earned. We beg to subscribe ourselves, your most faithful friends, admirers, and well-wishers.

Sir M. R. Westropp, in reply to the address, said:—

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Gentlemen,—The far too flattering address which has this day been presented to me by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy on behalf of the influential meeting over which he presided lately at Mazagon Castle is one of those circumstances which so long as my life last will ever be present to my mind, coming as it does from all the most important citizens of this great city with which I have been connected for 28 years, and which I now regard as my home. I am more interested in this city than in any other of Her Majesty's dominions, and I cannot but feel deep regret that I am about to be severed from it, I fear, for ever; and only continued illness would have brought about that result. Sir Jamsetjee, you have alluded in very handsome terms in this address to my career at the Bar, and I hope I did my duty by my clients. When I was raised to the Bench I felt it to be my duty to use my utmost exertions to do that which is the duty of every judge,—to deal impartially with what was brought before me, whether it belonged to the Government or the people. That I have in some degree succeeded in attaining that end, is testified by the address you have been good enough to give me, and it is a circumstance which lends additional value to that address that it has been prepared at a meeting presided over by a son of one of my most valued friends and a grandson of another valued friend in this city of Bombay. The grandfather of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was the pioneer of the magnificence which had done so much for this city, and has made it one of the most beautiful in Her Majesty's dominions as it is the most important next to London in population. Gentlemen, I do not profess to be a prophet, but looking at the past, and looking at the very able summary of the history of Bombay for the last 25 years given by my friend, the Principal of the Grant Medical College, in terms so eloquent that I cannot imitate them. I think it does not require any great power of prediction to say that Bombay will soon be not only the metropolis of India but of Asia, for it possesses a people with a great genius for commerce and of untiring energy. The complete metamorphosis which Bombay has undergone even within my own memory speaks much for its probable future. Gentlemen, I have now to say farewell, and to state that it is with the deepest regret that I sever myself from my many friends in this city with which more than any other place I am familiar. Any one who is severed from his own country for 28 years finds himself more or less isolated when he goes home, for the friends of his youth are to a great extent no more. It will always be a pleasure to me to hear of the prosperity of Bombay, and I trust it will never have such dark clouds over it as I recollect there were in 1865-66. Such had been its energy that Bombay worked its way through all its difficulties, and stands once more at the head of the cities of India. Gentlemen, I wish you all happiness, and I thank you most sincerely for the great honour you have done me, although I fear you have spoken in too eulogistic terms of my services in Bombay.

THE HIGH COURT AND THE LATE SIR MICHAEL WESTROPP.

Mr. Justice Bayley, on taking his seat in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, after the usual adjournment on Wednesday afternoon, addressing Mr. Jardine, said:—Mr. Jardine.—You and some of the members of the bar are, I think, aware that since I took my seat this morning in a court, a telegram has been received by the Chief Justice, announcing that the former Chief Justice of the High Court, Sir Michael Westropp, died yesterday at Cannes; and as the other courts, as a tribute of respect to his memory, are about to shut for the rest of the day, I of course shall do the same. I wish, however, to make one or two remarks on the subject. When I arrived in Bombay in January 1861, Mr. Westropp was then the acknowledged leader of the bar, which, though comparatively few in numbers to what it is now, included the late Mr. Chisholm Anstey, the late Mr. Justice Green, the late Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Scoble, the present legal member of the Government of India, and others. From the first, I always experienced the very greatest kindness and courtesy from Mr. Westropp, and I was frequently his junior in cases, until he was raised to the bench in 1863. I practised before him until I was myself raised to the bench in 1869; and I can testify to the deep respect and admiration with which his conduct as a judge was regarded by the Bombay bar. In 1870, on the appointment of Chief Justice Sir Richard Couch to the Calcutta bench, Sir Michael Westropp succeeded him as Chief Justice in Bombay. It is unnecessary for me to dwell at any length upon his career until he retired in 1832. During that period, the judgments he delivered—the result of great care and industry, and showing great learning—settled many very difficult points of Hindu law as administered in this presidency. I will also add that nothing could exceed his dignity of manner and his courteous treatment of all who came before him. It is a little short of eight years since, in this court and from the seat in which I now am, he sat for the last time and took a farewell of the Bombay bar. It was hoped that, after his retirement, he would be spared many years of repose and leisure in England but, unfortunately, it was fated otherwise. I will now, therefore, after disposing of one or two petty applications which have stood over since the morning, adjourn the court out of respect to the memory of our late lamented Chief Justice.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the Bar, said: My Lord—Speaking for myself and the members of the Bar now present, and with the certainty that what I say will represent the feeling of all those members of the Bar who have had the privilege of practising before the late Sir Michael Westropp, I may say that I fully reciprocate the sentiments just expressed by your lordship as regards the sad news which has reached us of the death of one who, for many years, presided over this court. The late Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, during the time that he presided over this court commandded the respect and admiration of all those who had the honour of practising before him, by his great and varied learning, and the unvarying assiduity with which he laboured to throw light on the many abstruse questions of law which came before him to settle. Speaking for myself, and I am sure for all those who had the privilege of being acquainted with the late Sir Michael Westropp, I may say that his unvarying courtesy on the Bench, and his kindness and consideration, won for him their esteem and affection; and that the sad news of his death will be received by all with feelings of the deepest regret.

HOW TO GET RID OF TOWN SWEEPINGS.

While the cinerator question still awaits solution in Bombay, it is interesting to learn what other towns are doing in the disposal of town rubbish. A Bradford paper lately gave the following account of an improved process:—

The destructor, as it formerly existed at Hammerton Street, and as it is in extensive use in most of the large towns of the country, is a very simple affair. It consists of a number of furnaces not unlike an ordinary boiler fire-grate, but much wider, say 5ft. or 6ft. The grate bars, however, instead of being level, are tilted at an angle of thirty or forty degrees, so that the grate is much higher at the back than at the front. The refuse to be burned is fed from the back of the fire, not from the front, as is the coal in the boiler furnace. It is brought by the nightsoil carts, and tipped from a stage built over the fires into hoppers, from which it falls or is pushed into the furnaces. Much of this stuff is very wet, and all of it contains a large precentage of moisture. After it falls into the kiln or furnace, therefore, it is some time before all the moisture is discharged and it is dry enough to burn. As it dries it is raked downward, by the attendant towards the front of the fire, and is gradually consumed. The process as at first carried out was very slow, and the "green" refuse smouldered and smoked for a long time before it would actually ignite and burn; for it must be remembered that the amount of combustible material, such as cinders, bits of wood, papers and bones, is but a small proportion of the whole bulk. As the refuse was burned, it either fell through the grate bars at the front as ashes or was raked out at the doors as "clinker." Such, in brief, is the destructor as it was originally erected by the patentees, Messrs. Alliott and Fryer, of Nottingham. The first improvement which has been adopted is the invention of Mr. Horsfall, of Leeds. Instead of the furnaces depending upon the natural draught induced by a tall chimney, a forced draught is obtained by closing the ash-place under the firebars with iron doors and blowing in a large volume of air by means of a steam jet, applied on the well-known principal of the injector. This has an amazing effect in quickening the combustion and consequently in raising the temperature in the kilns. The result is, of course, much more rapid drying of the "green" refuse, a more perfect combustion, and *pro tanto* a reduction in the volume and a lessening of the noxious character of the resultant vapours. The second improvement is to pass these vapours and gases through Jones's "cremator." The cremator is indeed nothing more than an adaptation of the Siemon's reverberatory furnace. It consists of an arched firebrick chamber with a hearth, the fuel for which is coke breeze obtained from the gasworks. The forced draught obtained with a steam jet is applied here also, and the heat is so intense that the unconsumed gases passing off from the destructor fires are raised to the point of ignition and the whole are decomposed. Even the steam shares the same fate and is apparently converted into water-gas and burned; while every shred of half-consumed matter which may have been drawn off the destructor fire by the draught is utterly destroyed. The result is that the smoke issuing from the chimney is scarcely perceptible, while, as the Sanitary Committee had the evidence yesterday of their noses, no smell could be detected even when a bottle full of the vapour drawn from the chimney was sniffed at close quarters. Upon leaving the cremators the flame is passed through the flues and tubes of two boilers of marine type, which supply the steam for the Horsfall injectors, so that, with the exception of the small cost of the breeze for the cremators, there is no extra cost in working; indeed, in some respects the work must be lessened, for the whole operation is accomplished so much more thoroughly.

At the Hammerton Street depot all the refuse from the markets and fish dealers' shops, amounting to sixty or eighty loads a week, is dealt with. It is ground up into a pulp in a mortar-mill, deodorised, and fetched away for manure by the farmers. Two large mortar-mills are also kept constantly at work in grinding up the ashes and clinker for mortar. Altogether there are twelve destructor furnaces, which deal with nearly 500 loads of refuse in the week of five and a half working days, the men, of course, working double shifts.

NEW FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The following Notification, dated January 15, appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—

Ibrahim Shaik Daud Ahmedi, Esq., L. C. E.
Surgeon R. J. Baker, B. A., M. D.
Dr. Kaikhusru Nusserwanji Bahadurji, M. D., B.
The Revd. J. J. Bainbridge.
The Revd. H. Bochum, S. J.
Surgeon L. F. Childe, M. B.
C. E. G. Crawford, Esq., C. S.
Shridhar Ganesh Jinsivalle, Esq., M. A.
Pestonji Dorabji Khandalavala, Esq., L. C. E.
Ganesh Ramchandra Kirloskar, Esq., M. A., L. L. B.
The Venerable A. G. Lewis, B. A., B. D.
The Revd. R. MacOmish, M. A., B. D.
Tapidas Dayaram Mehta, Esq., M. A.
Surgeon C. H. L. Meyer, M. D.
Mansuklal Mugutlal Munshi, Esq., B. A., LL. B.
Vinayek Narayan Nene, Esq.
The Honourable Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C. I. E.
L. P. Russell, Esq. B. A.
Ibrahim Muhammad Sayani, Esq, B. A.
J. S. Slater, Esq., B. A., Barrister-at-Law.
Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Esq., L. M. & S.

The first Criminal Sessions of the current year will be opened on February 3.

Preceding the Convocation of the Allahabad University the annual meeting of the Senate was held on Monday morning. Interest centered principally on a motion brought forward by Sir Syed Ahmed to the following effect: "That without affirming that the system of education now in force at the University encourages 'cram,' or is otherwise defective, the Senate requests the Faculty of Arts to consider and report whether any improvements to promote intellectual advancement in the course of studies in arts are required to be made at such an early age of the University, and, if so, what such improvements should be." After some discussion the motion was carried.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—It is impossible entirely to prevent the noxious vapours which are given off in mines and tunnels, and those who, like miners and railway operatives, have to work day after day in such vitiated atmospheres, suffer in health and strength in consequence. The chest and liver often become clogged with the products of coal combustion, necessitating great attention to the health. No remedy is more valuable for miners and the like than Holloway's Pills, as they carry off all effete matter from the blood, and healthily stimulate the liver. They are also invaluable for costive bowels and for all bilious disorders. The Ointment is a priceless remedy for piles, sprains, ulcers, and all manner of sores.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In my previous correspondence I observed that the growth of the Municipal Revenue, inclusive of certain fortuitous items of receipt, during the four years that ended on 31st March 1889, was equal to 13 per cent., while that of expenditure equalled 30 per cent. If, however, we examine the growth (during the same four years) of each principal head of revenue from another standpoint, some very striking results become manifest. For purposes of a fair comparison, I take the average of the revenue and expenditure of the four years, and compare that growth with the actuals for the first year of the group, namely, 1885-86. I trust, our energetic Municipal Commissioner will not take me to task for instituting this method of comparison, as he needlessly did, I am afraid, the active member of the Standing Committee on Monday last. It is to be presumed that a Civilian and Revenue Officer of the Commissioner's standing cannot be unaware that for purposes of arriving at a fair deduction with regard to the increase or decrease of State expenditure the Government of India annually publish what is called the Statistical Abstract of British India, containing complete accounts of *ten* years. He cannot be also unaware of the fact that to each annual budget statement are appended elaborate appendices showing the figures for the preceding ten years. Again, what is the significance of the *special* blue-book on the moral and material condition of India, published by the Secretary of State at the end of each decade. There is, Sir, nothing like healthy and tolerant criticism on questions of finance; and it would be an evil day for the Corporation when the chief executive authority needlessly criticises a member who may be sincerely desirous of enlightening his brother Councillors as to the actual progress or otherwise of Municipal finance during a decade. It is unreasonable to characterise such a critical and recognised method of examination as "misleading." Misleading it might have been alleged had erroneous figures been made use of, or inferences drawn which were not warranted by the accuracy of the figures quoted. That was not the case.

Taking then the average of the principal heads of revenue proper for the four years, and comparing it with the actuals of the year 1885-86, I arrive at the following result:—

	Average 4 years.	Actuals 1885-6	Percentage of Inc. or Dec.
Consolidated Rates...	14,55,802	14,63,304	Dec. 0·7
Wheel-tax, tolls, &c..	3,29,031	3,37,010	„ 2·4
Liquor and tobacco duty	3,32,472	3,22,927	„ 3
Town duties.....	8,53,523	6,79,292	Inc. 25·6

It will be perceived from the above table of figures that, despite the revision of the assessment department, and the introduction of a more effectual system of collection, there has been absolutely no progress to speak of during the four years under review. Wheel-tax shows a diminution of 2 2-5 per cent., and liquor and tobacco duty a decrease of 3 per cent. It is true that the estimate of the consolidated rates in the budget for the current financial year is put down at Rs. 15,20,000, and that for the coming year at Rs. 15,76,600. There will, however, be time enough to speak on these estimates when realised: whether the consolidated rates show a progress or otherwise and even, then, for purposes of comparison the percentage of the additional receipts derived from new properties springing into existence will have to be examined by the light of the additional expenses ostensibly incurred for the purpose on the staff of the collection department. It must be distinctly understood that I, here, institute my observations on the *actual* and *complete* accounts, and not on forecasts.

Now, *per contra*, it may be useful to examine what has been the average of the cost of the collection establishment during the four years, and what is its growth compared with 1885-86. The average is Rs. 2,02,365, while the cost of collection charges in 1885-86 was Rs. 1,81,101. That is to say, the average growth is equal to 10·4 per cent. I ask, Sir, any unbiassed individual to say whether it is a credit to our Municipal finance, that while the collection of consolidated rates and of the wheel-tax show over 1885-86 an average *diminution* of 0·7 and 2·4 per cent. respectively, the charges of collection should exhibit a growth of over 10 per cent. during the same period? Is this a desirable feature of our city's funds? And yet while such is the actual case, we are asked to increase the permanent establishment! In other words, while the progress of the assessment department in point of realisation is *backward*, we are asked to increase the burden of the permanent establishment with this growth of 10 per cent. in its charges on an average during the four years ended 1888-89.

It seems, Sir, that, as far as the revenue proper is concerned, we have, save in the single item of town duties, actually receded from the position attained in 1885-86. These duties alone have really been very progressive in the true sense of the term, despite the fact that the revenues suffered last year to the extent of a lakh and over by reason of the imperialisation of the tax on petroleum.

I have refrained from including under the principal heads of revenue the receipts from the water-rate and halalcore cess. Undoubtedly, both these items show a satisfactory growth. The average of the former during the same four years under review equalled Rs. 8,22,095 and Rs. 3,49,427 respectively. The percentage was equivalent to 19 for the water-rate and 9 for the halalcore cess. But it should be observed that their rates are, properly speaking, for services rendered. They cannot be called taxation, though under the new Act they have been termed taxes. But even admitting that they may be termed taxes it must be borne in mind that there are *per contra* expenses incurred for the staff and maintenance of the water-works and the halalcore service. Now, in reference to the latter, the actual charges were 3,51,187 which was Rs. 2,766 in excess of the four years' average. As to the former, there is virtually a debit to the Municipal funds instead of a credit—that is to say, the expenditure is over and above the receipts. At page 75 of the Administration Report for 1888-89, the chief accountant observes: "The water-works expenditure including debt repayments, exceeded the revenue (which included Rs. 78,699-6-3 for supply of water to the different Municipal Departments) by Rs. 3,19,556-12-7, which had to be made up from Municipal fund general revenues." It will be admitted, after this positive statement from the chief authority on finance in the Municipality, that it is misleading to include water-rate as an item of revenue at all. But it seems to be the practice of the Municipality to swell the income side of the budget by the inclusion of items which are, properly speaking, no revenue but a charge on the general funds. The coming year's budget includes three items of this character:—

Water-rate.....	10,81,000 (Estimate.)
Halalcore cess.....	5,11,600 do.
Workshop receipt.	1,40,000
Total...	17,32,600

The omission of these misleading items will shrink the total amount of the budget on the revenue side to Rs. 39,54,000. And if the item of fire brigade rate is also eliminated, it will further dwindle down to 38,04,600, and not 55,47,300 as shown. But this is a mere digression. I have, I trust, clearly shown that so far as the operations of the past four years go, the progress of the principal items of revenue (town duties excepted) has been *backward*, while the charge of collection have mounted up to 10 per cent. I repeat, therefore, my previous question, whether the situation revealed is not one which ought to make every rate-payer, and for that matter every councillor, uneasy as to the stability of Municipal finance in the future. I have yet to show a good many other figures to support the view I hold in the matter. But none will deny that the time has come to pause and consider the whole situation. Our borrowing capacity is reaching its limit. The Commissioner himself acknowledged that the other day. Simultaneously, they have eaten up the accumulated surpluses of previous years, so much so that the next year's budget only forecasts the inconsequential sum of Rs. 7,106 on its hands beyond the statutory cash balance of a lakh. I daresay, the revenue estimates may exceed the amounts laid down in the budget. They *invariably have* exceeded for the simple reason that the income side is underrated by 30 and 40 per cent. I can also anticipate that my forebodings will be falsified, and I shall be pointed to as the prophet of evil who cries in the wilderness. The financial witches have learned the happy art of showing temporary surpluses by suspending certain items sanctioned for expenditure, or by spending a great deal less than they budgetted for. There is ample evidence of it in the annual administration reports. It is an art not unknown to the financial department of the Government of India. But whatever this financial legerdemain which may eventually cover the threatened deficit those who have intelligence and capacity to comprehend the true state of matters will not be deceived by it.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 15. DINSHA EDULJI WACHA.

Mr. H. L. Hervy and C. D. Brown, Assistant Collectors, have been appointed visitors of the Subordinate Jail at Belgaum.

MENTHODYNE relieves headache and neuralgic pains. Rs. 1. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Goa.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY INSTITUTE CONCERT.

An entertainment was given at the above institute at Parel, in aid of the Sunday School and Choir Funds of St Mary's Church, Parel, on Wednesday evening last, under the patronage of Major Bissett, R.E., C.I.E., the agent of the B. B. and C. I. and R. M. Railways. The hall was crowded, and no wonder when such a "bill of fare" awaited them. The concert was a decided success, each item being warmly received and carefully rendered. The glees, "May Day" and "The Carnovale" were sung with spirit and precision, and met with a round of well-merited applause. The flute solo by Sergt-major MacDermott was excellently played, as was anticipated from such an accomplished pianist. Mr. Wilson sang "Warrior Bold" in a manner which shows him to be the possessor of a fine bari-tone voice. Mrs. Lee's solos, "The Better Land" and "Gray Port Town" were beautifully sung, her high rich notes filling the hall. "All in a garden fair" was sweetly and pathetically rendered by Mrs. Dixon, whose rich mellow mezzo-soprano voice was heard to advantage. Mrs. Hart sang very effectively "Auld Robin Gray," with that expression which is so characteristic of her singing. Mr. Hart was deservedly encored in his songs, which were sung thoroughly; and in response he gave a recitation, "I want to fly," which was very amusing, and much appreciated. Mr. Strong gave "The Jackdaw at Rheims" capitally. Mr. W. J. Lamb sang in his usual form "Trusty as steel," and was loudly applauded. As an encore he sang "The Vikings," his voice filling the hall. Mr. Smith was very successful in "Love's Request." Mr. B. G. Hebditch was in excellent voice, and gratified his hearers with that grand old song, "The Holy Friar," which gives such scope to his powerful voice. He was enthusiastically encored, and sang "Simon the Cellarer." The concert was brought to a close by "Kiskey" singing a comic song, which was loudly applauded, his encore song being, if anything, more amusing than the first. It is not going too far to add that the concert from beginning to end was musically (as we trust it may prove financially) a grand success. A word of praise is due to the energetic efforts displayed by Messrs. DeMellow and Barrett, in getting up these entertainments, and the success they had attained. After the concert, the large hall was cleared of all the chairs and seats, &c., and dancing commenced to the strains of the well-known string band of Messrs. DeCunha and Co. of Bombay, and was continued with much vigour to the small hours of the morning.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

A correspondent with the Lushai Column telegraphing from Lungleh on 13 January, says: On Saturday, General Tregear, accompanied by Dr. Murphy, P.M.O., Lieutenant Birbeck, of the Signalling party, and Mr. Murray, Political Officer, visited Lallthuama's village. All the party returned to Lungleh except Mr. Murray, who remained at the Chief's village.

In the afternoon the interpreter and two guides who left Lungleh on the 7th to visit the Darbilli village on the Molien Pui hill returned and reported that on the 8th they crossed the Mat river and reached a village, the headman of which, Khaikama by name, is a dependent of Lallthuama, the son of Vandula. They remaind at the village for the night. They were warned that Howsata had picket guards out at the Koladyne, and were advised not to go further. They proceeded, however, towards the Koladyne, where they were again warned, and in consequence they returned to Lungleh.

They further reported that Pavna, a Chief concerned in Lieutenant Stewart's death, was at Lallthuama's village, and that the latter was in league with the Shendus. This appears very probable, as Lallthuama, though summoned by Mr. Murray to appear at Lungleh, refused to come.

In consequence of the above General Tregear has issued an order detailing the following party to proceed on a reconnaissance:—Captain Hall, with 50 of the 2-2nd Gurkhas, and 50 of the Frontier Police; Captain Browne, Superintendent of the Signalling party, with signallers; Lieutenant Bythell, of the Survey party; and Mr. Murray, Political Officer. The party are carrying seven days' rations. Their object is to show Lallthuama and the other Chiefs living between the Mat river and the Koladyne the folly of not keeping on good terms with our Government. Captain Mullaly, R.E., will probably proceed a small way with the party with a view to prospecting the route to be taken for the Haka road.

Lieutenant Bythell, R.E., returned on Sunday, after a most successful survey, from Bol Pui. The weather continues fine and the general health is good.

A Kan telegram of 12th January says:—Head-quarters, Southern Column, Rawvan, 9th January.—Since occupying this village the troops have been actively employed in making the road passable for mules back towards Taungtek. It was a mere coolie track over the Tainkoy ridge, some 7,000 feet high, and forward as far as the village of Faron which had been deserted.

On the 8th a deputation from the village of Yokwa came in and were received by General Symons with his staff and Mr. Ross, Political Officer. They were told that, provided they constructed accommodation for the troops, their villages will not be entered. General Symons explained that he had not allowed the villages so far to be burnt in hopes of the inhabitants getting to understand that he had no wish to destroy their property, provided they do not resist our advance. After some further explanations the deputation returned to their villages to consult with their headmen, and promised to let us know the result as to whether our terms were accepted or not.

As soon as the road is further advanced, probably within a week, the head-quarters of the column will move against Yokwa. The health of the troops is on the whole improving, although several officers and men are on the sick-list at Kan and all along the line.

THE SHWELI EXPEDITION.

A Meingkat telegram, dated 6th January says: The Tonhoung-Lwessaing Expedition crossed the Shweli river yesterday. The Shweli is a mountain torrent and the column experienced great difficulty in crossing, some of the rafts being swept away and one man drowned. Finally the rafts were abandoned and the crossing was made by a swinging bridge, manufactured out of transport ropes and timbers. A strong party was pushed across and all the stores were transported by moonlight.

The villages in this district have surrendered and appear friendly. No opposition has been met with, but some large stockades recently destroyed were passed on the march. The rebel Prince Sawanai is reported to be strongly stockaded at Mauton, which is three marches from here. Sawanai has been joined by some Chinese, Shans, Kachins, Palowas and one or two minor tribes, said to number in all from 1,500 to 2,000 men and has two large guns. Lieutenant Daly is reported to be one day's march from this.

Unless Sawanai leaves his stronghold to meet the force no opposition will probably be met with till the column arrives at the Mauton hills, where all the disaffected tribes will make their last stand. The rebel Khanlan, with all his forces, is said to have joined the rebel Prince.

It is believed that the Viceroy of Yunan is assisting the Sawanai Prince with men and arms, so some very severe fighting may be expected. The troops are very well in spite of severe work and hardships, and the transport animals are in good condition.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major F. C. Kellie, Staff Corps, has been permitted to return to duty.

Captain M. T. Lyde, on return to duty, will act as second-in-command of the Sawantwadi Local Corps.

Lieutenant F. G. Bevill has been appointed to act as Assistant Political Superintendent of Police at Palanpur.

Lieutenant W. M. Southey, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

Captain L. L. Fenton, C.S., having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, is promoted to major.

Lieut J. G. Westropp, on being relieved of his duties as second in command Kolhapur Infantry corps, will act as Sixth Assistant Political Resident at Aden.

The 4th, 23rd, and 25th Regiments of Bombay Infantry, being linked battalions, are, with the sanction of the Government of India, formed into a rifles corps, and will be styled the 4th Regiment, 1st Battalion Rifle Regiment; the 23rd Regiment, 2nd Battalion and the 25th, 3rd battalion.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

LORD NAPIER IN ABYSSINIA.

Owing to pressure on our space we were compelled yesterday to hold over the following account of Lord Napier's expedition in Abyssinia, which is thus described by Sir Charles Macgregor:—

"The first shot has been fired . . . Where is the heat now? where the hunger thirst or fatigue? all are gone: who said her Majesty's 4th were so done up they could not come on? they are doubling, yes, *running*, to get under fire, noisily, cheerily, talking the while; and the Baluchis, the Panjabis, are so completely knocked up that they are running down the hillside like cats.

"'D—n me if I want any water now, Bill!' 'Chalo, bhai, ab badla leng'!" were the characteristic cries of the Indian and the British troops. And as Sir Charles Staveley (a few minutes before looking a haggard, worn-out man from the effects of his late illness, but now with a bright eager look and erect bearing, gave the orders in quick succession, '*Infantry will take their packs off!*' '*Naval Brigade to the front!*' '*The Panjabis to support the Artillery;*'" A man who did not know troops and the feelings that move them, might have thought he had ordered each man some tangible personal advantage; and yet to them these orders only meant, go forward and take your chance of a bullet. The crowd on the hill was meanwhile leaving the crest to us, and moving away, first to the rear and then to the road, down which they came in a quick confident way that surprised me, and showed those men were accustomed only to victory. Down they steamed, without hesitation or stoppage on to the plateau in front of us, riding boldly, confidently up to the very edge, crying and flourishing their spears and firing occasionally. Meanwhile the rockets of the naval Brigade were preparing, and as they got to the edge of the plateau, whish went one into the middle of them, causing them to reel and disperse, and calling forth a thousand throaty and hearty cheers at our first shot. Then the 4th sent forward skirmishers, the Baluchis and Sappers in support, the artillery firing shell, and the Panjabis for the present in support of them, and then came Theodore's first introduction to the terrible Sniders. Quick, sharp, angry shots were heard, and after them men were seen to fall like logs. The effect was tremendous, and the 4th and Baluchis (armed with Enfields) then getting into line, advanced firing. The Abyssinians did not run back, but went back huddled together as if they could not make out this beautiful array, and were bewildered at the terrible fire which reached them from so far; but even as they went back, over the swell of the ground behind came the thin line of red and green (the 'worn-out' 4th and the Baluchis), spitting fire, as it were, and then as they reached the road back to their fort, they turned to the left—whether to avoid the deadly fire, or, to outflank us in that direction or not, I don't know—and made for the ground overhanging the ravine up which our baggage was coming. But woe to them for this fault! the woe that falls to men who dare to cross the front of an enemy within range; for no sooner was the move commenced, than it was noticed,—noticed by a Chamberlain, and one who brought much of the promptitude and daring of his dauntless brother Neville to bear on the position. In an instant a wing of the Panjabis were doubling down the hill, and then, circling round the contour just below the crest they caught the Abyssinians just trying to cross the next ravine, and that they smote them severely, frequent volleys at fifty paces augured, and the number of dead bodies next morning proved. Then those of Theodore's men who remained were peppered by the 4th, those that remained on the hill, and did not go down to that valley of death where the Panjabis were, were torn to pieces by the Penn's (Plucky Penn of the Crimea) battery. Of those who went to that valley, many stayed, to go down valleys no more; some got up beyond and some got too far, but were caught again in flank by the baggage-guard of the 4th. And so the thing ended; at 4-45 it commenced, at 6-15 it ended.

"Theodore fired from eight guns at us, from his commanding position on Falla, and the near slopes of Selassie by the saddle, yet he hit no one, not one man or horse, with all of them. His infantry fired as well as they could, and the result of their fire was Captain Robert, 4th, wounded, and about twenty men of the different regiments engaged. Of the result to him we can tell little, but it must have been terrible. I have just heard (but not yet surely ascertained) that our burying-parties have buried 370 bodies; if this is the case, his total of killed and wounded will not be less than 500.

"The mountain battery, familiarly termed in camp the *Steel Pens*, also did excellent service with their shells and rockets. On our side the danger was not much, as shown by the casualties; but the results of the action were, as this letter will show, simply wonderful. During the whole fight it was pouring with rain; so we were all wet through; and as the troops had to march back and stand by their arms the whole night, I think I am not saying too much when I say that, as far as actual hardship goes, that twenty-four hours has not often been surpassed. I had to go to see about the water and the camp, so that I did not get away till 11 p. m., having been on my feet, with a short rest, since 5 a. m., *eighteen hours*, and then General Merewether gave me some cold beef and a *chupatti*, and I lay out in the open, for no tents were up."

"April 11.—Next morning, about 6-30 a. m., a flag of truce appeared, and shortly afterwards Prideaux and Flad rode into Camp. They said that the King on seeing his army bolt, and the casualties amongst them—far, in addition to those killed and wounded, very few went back that night to him—became very anxious, and in the middle of the night sent Wlademir to Rassam to say, 'I thought I was a man, I thought I could beat men sent by a woman, but I am mistaken; I am beaten, all my best men are dead. I have nothing but women left, and to-morrow they will come and kill the rest: you must reconcile me.' Rassam sent the two above mentioned: they came mounted on mules with gaudy trappings, belonging to the King, and as they rode in, the soldiers crowded round them, wrung their hands, and cheered most vociferously. I must say I felt wild, and kicked up as much row as the noisiest 'Tommy Atkins' there, till somehow I felt that 'lump' in my throat which shows how true are Shakespeare's words, 'One touch of nature,' &c., and that the hardest of us have their soft moments. I am sure the old chief had the 'lump' very bad; he couldn't speak when he shook hands with them, and it is sure that if he had tried he would have burst out into as unmistakable a 'boo-hoo' as ever came from school girl's throat. Both Prideaux and Flad looked in excellent condition, the first as if he had been kept all the time under a glass case, and dusted by a servant-maid. They seemed very confident Theodore would give them up at once; but said he had said nothing about terms, but had only asked to be reconciled.

"After getting some breakfast, they went back with the Chief's answer which was (I speak under correction, as of course I did not see it), 'Unconditional surrender of all the prisoners and of the King, his life and honourable treatment being guaranteed.' They went away, and came back about 3 P. M., looking very blue. The King had flown into a passion, and nearly shot them when he heard the answer; he would not give the prisoners unless his fort was left unmolested. Prideaux seemed to be very much down in the mouth, thought they would be killed, and things generally became very black. The Chief had a long interview with them, then came out looking wretched, walked near his tent in a half-dazed manner for five minutes, then went back and sent for Sir. C. Staveley, General Merewether, Colonel Thesiger successively. Came out again, looking eighty, the weight was upon him. What was he to do?

"I thought as I looked at him, and heard round the careless talk and light laughter of the soldiers. Here is the most terrible part of a general's duty, the weight of the responsibility for the lives of brother soldiers, and his whole professional life at stake. I thought, here is a man who at this moment feels physically and morally that every man in England is looking at him, watching him for an answer, waiting for his word, before breaking out into the angry disappointed howls which would wither him as if struck by lightning, or into the applause so dear to every soldier's heart, notwithstanding theories about duty, etc., and I asked myself whether I would change with him at that moment.

"But he stood firm, and the answer was (I believe) still the same unconditional surrender. About 6-30 p.m., Prideaux came again to say the King had tried to shoot himself, was now nearly blind, and quite silly drunk, was sending down Rassam and all English prisoners, and was crying on the top of the hill himself. Sure enough, about eight, Rassam, Cameron Blanc, Flad, Kereus, Rosenthal (and Mrs.), Stern, Mayer, etc., came in. Here was a stroke of luck. Five hours before Theodore had in his hands terrible cards, and now he had thrown them up, put the game into Sir Robert's hands, and had given over the prisoners without a word about terms. Next morning, Easter Sunday, the rest of the prisoners, consisting of Mrs. Flad and the German artisans, also came in, also without terms, so that now Sir Robert had everything his own way. It is true that Theodore said he would never come, but would die at the head of a few faithful followers in Magdala;

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE *Pall Mall* gossiper says :—I saw the Duke and Duchess of Fife walking down Oxford-street the other afternoon, doing the shops in the Christmas shops with as much assidaity as young Mr. and Mrs. Jones of Brixton. The unhappy pair attracted great attention, and were followed by an ever-increasing crowd of hero-worshippers. Let us not call them snobs and snobesses at this charitable season of the year. If a cat may look at a king, surely a Jones may gaze at a princess who is holding up her petticoats, tripping through the London mud (actually travelling in it !), pulling her husband to see this pretty thing, lugging him to look at that pretty thing, and enjoying herself like any other young British female. But the Duke and Duchess had to fly at last, and turned down a by-street at a racer's rate.

The new King of Portugal, Carlos, is an unknown quantity to his contemporaries. When Duke of Braganza, he chiefly distinguished himself by marrying the Comte de Paris' eldest daughter, an arrangement supposed to indicate great diplomatic intelligence on both sides. The story of this *marriage de convenance* was simply this. The heir to Portugal, much spoilt by his adorning parents, and with no small belief in himself and his own importance, declared that nothing would induce him to marry any one but a fairy-tale princess—that is, she must be pretty, rich, and good. Various Austrian archduchesses were trotted out, but none fulfilled all these conditions. The Comtesse de la Ferronaye, an astute Frenchwoman, saw a chance of pleasing everybody all round. Sending for a large photo of the Princess Amelie d'Orleans, she placed it in her drawing-room ; the next time the young duke called, he fell, so goes the story, straight into the trap, and inquired reproachfully why *this* young lady had not been mentioned. A flying visit to Paris followed, and the Franco-Portuguese marriage was the result.

Lady Aline Vane-Tempest, whose marriage to Mr. Wentworth Beaumont was celebrated on the 12th at St George's, Hanover Square, is sister of the present Lord Londonderry, and daughter of the late Marquit. She is twenty-six this month, her birthday falling on the 8th, just four days before her wedding. It was her grandmother, the second wife of the third Marquis, who was so famous for her wonderful jewels. She was one of the first purists in the matter of colour in gems, never wearing sapphires and rubies together, nor even emeralds and rubies. She chose her tints in jewels as carefully as she did in gowns, with the result that she acquired quite a reputation in the matter. She was a very rich woman, being the only child of a very wealthy father, Sir Harry Vane-Tempest, Bart. The present Lady Londonderry wears the wonderful family jewels with both taste and grace. At one of the Drawing-rooms held last spring, her white satin Empire dress was fastened down one side of the skirt with diamond butterflies and chains of similar jewels, while the bodice fairly glittered with magnificent gems.

Ordinary folk who live up-country, of course, often wonder what the people who visit Her Majesty find to say or do during their brief stay. The *World*, the editor of which professes to be intimate with all the practices of Royalty, gives the following interesting explanation :—During the Queen's stay at Windsor the papers have almost daily reported the arrival or departure of visitors at the Castle. It is a mistake to suppose that "the Queen's guests" have any opportunity for protracted or confidential communication with Her Majesty, except such Ministers as have audiences. Visitors arrive at the Castle about seven o'clock, retire to their respective rooms, and assemble in the corridors in full-dress at half-past eight. The Queen presently enters from her private apartments, and after bowing to the company and perhaps speaking a few words to one or two friends, she goes into the dining-room, followed by her guests. After dinner (during which the conversation, as a rule, is of course, is to the last degree rapid and commonplace) the company return to the corridor and then the Queen speaks for a few minutes to each person in turn, and then bows to the circle and retires, after which the party proceed to one of the drawing rooms for cards and music, and the men ultimately find themselves in the smoking-room, which is a very comfortable apartment. Next morning the guests leave after breakfast, and they depart without again having seen the Queen, who breakfasts alone in her private rooms.

A correspondent writes to the *Women's Penny Paper* :—Arthur Mounteney Jephson, who has shared Emin Pasha's dangers and captivity, and whose letter published in the daily papers of last week, gave such a graphic account of their sufferings, is the youngest son of the Rev. John Mounteney Jephson, late rector of Hutton, near Brentwood, Essex. He was a man of great culture and a remarkable character, best known, perhaps, as the author of a widely read book on Brittany. Through his mother Mr. A. Jephson is connected with the Jermys of Stansfield Hall, Norfolk, and through his father he is related to Sir Stanhope William Jephson, Bart., C.B. Mr. Arthur Jephson is about thirty years of age, and is new to the experiences of exploration, although he has travelled considerably. As a boy he went in a sailing ship to Australia, thinking he would like the sea as a profession ; later he tried tea planting in Ceylon. For two or three years before he joined Stanley he lived at Eastbourne with the Countess de Nailles, managing her property and carrying out some of her philanthropic schemes.

Colonel Chaille Long tells a short but interesting story *apropos* of Dom Pedro's enforced retirement from the Imperial throne of Brazil. "Dom Pedro," he says, "is a thorough Democrat, and I have many reasons for believing that if he did not actively connive at his own retirement, he was at least aware that it was about to be forced upon him and took no steps to prevent it. He was so much of a Democrat, in fact, that I can boast of the fact that even when he was the Emperor of Brazil he owed me half-a-crown. The manner in which this enormous debt was incurred is amusing. When the Brazilian Emperor visited Egypt, the Khedive, in whose service I was then engaged, appointed me Dom Pedro's chief of staff.

"It was part of my duty to see that the royal chariot, drawn by four magnificent horses, should be every morning at the doorway of the Emperor's hotel. Dom Pedro had a deep-rooted dislike to this display, and evaded the chariot whenever possible. One morning I arrived in front of his apartments in time to see the Emperor jump into the most disreputable looking hack in Alexandria. I followed him on horseback to his destination, but he was so desirous of being able to roam about without the companionship of royal officials, that he sprang from the queer-looking conveyances and hastened away without paying the driver his fare. The Jehu, unaware of the Emperor's identity, was with loud cries running after him, when I intercepted him and paid the fifty cents which was owing. The incident is interesting simply as showing what a profound contempt Dom Pedro has for ceremonial forms."

Captain French-Brewster, whose name has just come prominently before the public in connection with the recent divorce case, was the last of the Irish borough members elected to the House of Commons under the old franchise in force up to 1885. When the Hon. Bernard Fitzpatrick succeeded to the Barony of Castletown, in 1883, he vacated the seat which he held in the House of Commons as member for Portarlington, the smallest pocket borough in Ireland. Captain French-Brewster was nominated as his successor in the Tory interest, and the seat was reckoned pretty safe. But the Nationalists had been waging successful war against Tory seats in Ireland at that time, and they determined to contest the little Queen's County borough, putting forward Mr. Thomas Mayne, of Dublin.

A spirited campaign was carried on, the new Lord Castletown speaking on behalf of his nominee, and Mr. Sexton and Mr. James O'Kelly on behalf of Mr. Mayne. There were about a hundred and ten effective voters on the register, but from various causes fifteen of these could not be laid hold of. The Nationalists obtained definite pledges from forty-four, and they had the partial promises of seven more. Victory seemed certain, but at the last moment the unfaithful seven turned tail and deserted to the enemy, the votes on the declaration of the poll being fifty-four Captain French-Brewster and forty-four for Mayne. The "seven wise men of Portarlington," as they were jestingly called, had turned the election.

When the successful candidate took his seat it was one of the most remarkable spectacles ever seen within the House of Commons, Captain French-Brewster a tall man of military training and bearing, and his introducers were the then tallest men in the House—Lord Arthur Hill and the late Colonel King-Harman. The three, all men of over six feet in height and proportionately broad, formed an imposing array as they marched up the floor of the House.

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A STRANGE STORY OF MALADMINISTRATION IN A NATIVE STATE.

THE affairs of the State of Khairpur, which have been much discussed of late, have at length been made the subject of a memorial to the Government of Bombay. The memorial, in which some extraordinary allegations are made, is as follows :—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, L.L.D., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay in Council.

The humble Memorial of the inhabitants in the territory of His Highness Mir Alimurad Khan Talpur of Khairpur in Sind.

Sheweth—That your Memorialists are the inhabitants of the principal towns and villages in the territory of His Highness Mir Alimurad Khan Talpur, of the State of Khairpur in Sind.

2. That your Memorialists being unable any longer to stand the tyranny and oppression of the officers, relations and retainers of His Highness, and the general maladministration of the State have sent some of their representatives to Sukkur within British territory to seek redress of their grievances from your Excellency's Government.

3. That your memorialists' representatives were invited by the Political Agent, Colonel Mayhew, Collector of Shikarpur, and now residing in Khairpur territory, to give him a list of their grievances, and they accordingly dictated to one of his clerks such of their grievances as they could think of at the moment.

4. That your Memorialists were in great hopes that the Political Agent would be in a position to exert his influence to remedy the evils complained of, but to their great grief they have been informed personally by him, apparently after consultation with the Commissioner in Sind, that they should go back to their homes, and that His Highness would attend to their grievances.

5. That well aware of the utter hopelessness of any substantial redress being afforded them by His Highness, owing to the evil influence of his grasping officers and Munshis, Utamsing and Chaudasing, who are primarily responsible for the misrule now prevailing in the State, your Memorialists cannot make out their minds to go back and place themselves in the hands of the same officers so long as they retain even the semblance of power under the Mir.

6. That His Highness owing to his extremely old age, (he is now over 80 years of age), and owing to other causes such as the large use of opium and similar drugs, is unable personally to control, to any appreciable extent, the affairs of the State, which have consequently fallen entirely into the hands of the grasping Munshis, more especially so since the demise of His Highness' son, Khan Mahomed Khan Talpur.

7. That with the greatest respect for the exalted position of His Highness and for his person, your Memorialists cannot help stating for the information of your Excellency's Government how His Highness spends his time from day to day, for that alone will be sufficient to convince your Excellency of the almost complete want of attention on his part to the affairs of the State. His Highness early in the morning before transacting any State business, goes out for shooting, and does not return till about noon, when for a short half an hour or so, His Highness is amused by Munshi Chandasing with miscellaneous items of news culled from different newspapers. This done his Highness retires for a short rest. After this Munshi Chandasing again reads to His Highness extracts from newspapers for a short time, when at about 3 P. M. his Highness again starts for shikar, and returns at about 8 p.m. Then only for a short time is His Highness asked to dispose of such business as Munshi Utamsing chooses to place before him, and this is done as summarily as possible, the opinion of the Munshi being almost invariably adopted. His Highness then retires for the night. This is his Highness' daily life with this modification that on some days no business is transacted at all.

8. That your Memorialists submit that a ruler whose time is thus wasted, and whose affairs are not entrusted to well choson and responsible administrators must in the course of time, involve his State in hopeless ruin, unless helped by the righteous and sympathetic Paramount Power.

9. That there are no written laws, Regulations or Rules to bind and guide the officers of the State or the subject population, and every branch of the administration is in entire disorder ; and there is absolutely no system of any kind.

10. That life liberty and property are not safe, trade is almost throttled, and the object of a government, the greatest good of the greatest number is lost sight of, and the State apparently exists only for the aggrandisement of the servants of the State, and especially of the Munshis aforesaid.

11. That the financial position of the State is deplorable. The State is in debt, and all that is collected as revenue is squandered in a way the least advantageous to the State. The State has got no credit in the market. If an attempt were made to raise a loan, not a pie would be forthcoming, and for all practical purposes it may be said that the State is verging on a state of bankruptcy,

12. That if a census were now taken, it would be found that the population has considerably decreased, for, owing to the misrule, the more oppressed subjects have been constantly leaving the State.

13. That your Memorialists will now proceed to give a brief history of the administration with a few illustrations. They have been compelled to omit numerous instances of minor maladministration in order to curtail the length of their memorial.

The revenue is collected in kind and stored in the principal towns. Before these stores are sold and exhausted, the people are

System of Revenue. prohibited from selling their own produce. The State

share of the produce is not exported but sold in retail in the State itself, and thus a long time elapses before the State stores are exhausted.

During all this time even the petty shop-keepers, whose livelihood depends upon the retail sale of grain at their shops, are prohibited from carrying on their avocation. Trade is smothered, and the cultivators, landowners and shop-keepers are put to great loss. The market is rigidly closed against their produce and stores, which are allowed to rot. They are deprived of the chance of selling their produce when there is a demand for it. If any one disposes of his produce privately during the time of the prohibition, and is detected, he is put in the pillory, no matter what his position in life may be, and is compelled to buy from the State stores an equal or even a larger quantity at rates far higher than those prevailing. If the sale of State stores proceeds at a slow rate shop-keepers are compelled to buy at prices fixed by the officers, which are generally higher than the market rates. The Mukhi, (headman of the town), is called and made to purchase the grain for the whole town. The Mukhi then distributes the grain among the shop-keepers and others. If the market rates subsequently rise the contract rate is altogether ignored and a higer rate charged, and this takes place in some cases even after delivery is made, and the grain so delivered is disposed of by the buyers. This is called "Pawa." When the Kharif produce is thus bought under compulsion, the buyers are not allowed to sell it even if the State share of the Rabi crop may have been brought in and stored. Thus restriction upon restriction is placed upon the free sale of the produce of the land, while the state share is sold at much higher rates to unwilling buyers. The consequence of this oppressive system is that the Merchants refuse to trade in grain to the detriment of the cultivating class, and the people in general.

As an illustration of this oppressive system it may be stated that His Highness' son Mir Khan Mahomed Khan, had distributed the State share of the wheat crop at certain rates among the people, and recovered money from them. But after his death the Munshis unjustly compelled the buyers to pay an additional sum of money, those living on kutcha lands being required to pay at the rate of 5 rupees per Kharar of the wheat purchased, while the others at Rs. 11 per Kharar. And this after the wheat had been disposed of by the buyers.

14. A more oppressive process is adopted in the case of indigo. All sales of indigo must be made through a general broker appointed by the Munshis who is allowed a commission of a rupee per maund. The State stock of indigo must be all sold before the subject population can dispose of their share. The general broker has instructions to sell State indigo at rates. 7 or 8 rupees a maund higher than the bazaar rates. The purchaser thus robbed by the State is recouped by a corresponding or even a large reduction in the price he has to pay for indigo sold by private owners, and this is accomplished by the general broker refusing to give a pass for the sale of indigo by a private individual, until and unless he consents to the reduction, for no one can sell indigo without the pass. Even then the private sales must not exceed one-third of the quantity sold by the State until the whole State stock is sold. Thus the value of indigo to a private grower is considerably lowered, and while the State makes an immoral gain, the people suffer in proportion, or even to a greater extent. If there is no private purchasers for the State stock the people are compelled to buy it at exorbitant rates just as in the case of grain,

This immoral Pawa system instead of being restricted to grain and indigo as before, has been recently extended by the Munshis to saltpetre. A large quantity of saltpetre of the value of about 2 lakhs of Rupees had been collected by His Highness' Government, and as there was not a good market for it the Panchats of Rampur, Gaukat, and Tando Masti Khan were called to the camp of the Mir, and told to buy it, but as they refused to take the saltpetre, they were prevented from returning to their homes, and compelled to follow the camp for a month or more until they purchased their liberty as it were by buying the saltpetre. This was not enough. They were compelled to take it at rates higher than the market rates. A large quantity worth from 40,000, 50,000 rupees was given to them, They were required to pass a bond to the effect that they would take delivery and pay up the amount within a month.

This transaction, considering the prevailing rates, must have resulted in a loss of about 12,000 rupees to the people who were compelled on pain of being deprived of their liberty, to purchase the saltpetre.

15. The Pawa system instead of being confined to the state is being now availed of by the Munshis themselves for the disposal of their own Jagir and other lands. Last year Munshi Utamchand compelled the Panchayet of Lukman to buy the produce of his land at enhanced rates. The ruling rate was between Rs 95 to 100 per Kharar of Tilseed. The Munshi insisted that the Punchayet should buy it at Rs. 107 per Kharar. The Panchayet refused. A sowar (mounted constable, was then sent to bring the Mukhi of the Panchayet and two others to the camp of His Highness, where the Munshi told them that as they had refused to buy at Rs 107, they must pay Rs 118, or suffer imprisonment. The Panchayet finding they had no alternative and well acquainted with the ways of the Munshis, agreed to buy at Rs 118 In order to pay up they sold it at Rs. 93 to 100, and made up the deficiency by selling and pledging their ornaments and other property.

Again this year Munshi Utamchand compelled the Panchayet of Lukman to buy jowari at the rate of Rs. 32 per Kharar, whereas the market rate was 29. This was the rate for jowari. But the Munshi further insisted upon the Punchayet buying his own jowari at Rs. 32-10-0 per Kharar. Before delivery was made the Munshi called upon the Punchayet to pay at the rate of Rs. 33 per Kharar. On refusal the Mukhi of Lukman was called in the presence, of the Munshi, and by threa made to agree to the rate not of Rs. 33 but Rs. 3 per Kharwar, the increase of rupee one being a punishment for the refusal in the first instance. Also at the time of delivery the rate was increased to Rs. 35, In about 15 days afterwards the Munshi's men under his order demanded payment at the rate of Rs. 38 per Kharar. This the Panayet refused to pay, Threats were employed but to no effect, The Munshi then prohibited private sale of the grain in Lukman, and thus the grain that was purchased by the Panchayet was made to lie rotting and retail sale of the State grain were commenced. This is going on to this date,

Not satisfied with this the Munshi sent for the Mukhi of Lukman and misrepresenting matters to His Highness behind the back of the Mukhi, got an order for his confinement without any hearing being vouchsafed to him. The Panchayat of Lukman then in a body repaired to the camp of His Highness, but the influence of the Munshi being all powerful they were all turned away without hearing. They then stationed themselves at a place where His Highness had to pass when going out for Shikar, and on His Highness coming up loudly complained to him of the oppression of the Munshis. The compaint was not heard, and they were again driven away by His Highness' followers with indignity, some having their turbans knocked down. Notwithstanding this he followed the camp of the Mir for some time hopes of getting a hearing, but they could not induce His Highness to give them a hearing much less a patient hearing. The Mukhi retired in confinement until your memorialists' representatives repaired to Sukkur to lodge their grievances before the British Government, through the Political Agent who is Collector of Shikarpur when the Mukhi was released and sent to exert his influence to bring back the people, Such high-handed proceedings, and such inequitable practices, memorialists believe, are only tolerated and permitted in the territories of His Highness,

16, That in keeping with the above unjust

The sale of salt, practice is the most oppressive system of distribution of salt to the people. Before the new system was introduced, it was usual to give a license for sale to one man who paid the State its dues, and sold salt manufactured in the country to the people according to their wants, at the uniform rate of Rs. 2 annas 8 per maund. When afterwards the British Government desired His Highness to stop the manufacture of salt, and to introduce such salt in his territory, and charge royalty, the officers of the Mir took advantage of this changend had the salt purchased by the people, washed and though they had paid the full value of the salt to the licensee an additional and oppressive fee of Rs.2 annas 8 was levied by the State. The British Government could never have intended or anticipated such a measure on the part of His Highness' Government. The people had thus to pay in all Rupees 5 per maund Those that refused to pay this additional tax were prohibited from selling, or in any way using the said salt. This large quantities of salt are lying unused, and the consumption of salt has largely decreased, and may in course of time affect the health of the subject population. One salt merchant of Lukman by name Bekho, had a stock of 1,000 maunds bought from the State license, He was called upon to pay the additional Rs. 2, annas 8, per maund which he refused to pay, for this additionol payment was beyond his means. His salt was immediately placed under seal, and has been so ever since. The poor man is now completely ruined. He is prohibited from selling it while the State officers take away such quantities of the salt as they choose without the owner's consent. While this salt, is thus being appropriated rather misappropriated by the State officers, the owner is not allowed even the which the owner of the store room has been charging him for so many years.

For two years after this weighing of the and the levy of the additional fee, salt manufactured in the country was distributed at beginning of each year among the people, irrespective of their actual requirements at the rate five seers per head, and money recovered at Thus the people were made to hold quantities of salt, and to pay for them before they required. When in the third year the Moach salt was produced a quantity of 33 seers was distributed as being sufficient for their wants, but it seems that the British Government looking to official census report, and not knowing of the increase in the population caused by general misrule and the prohibitive price put on salt, enquired why such a small amount of salt was consumed as compared with the supposed population, and this led to the increase in the rate of distribution to 5 seers per head. The British Government is not probably aware that the actual consumption of salt is not at the rate of five seers per head. But the Mir's government not liking, or afraid to represent the decrease in the population, and the disproportionate arbitrary raising of the price, and at the same time to show consumption adequate to the population as shown in the returns, force the people to buy large quantities than they require. On the other hand those who cannot pay the exorbitant price for salt often run the risk of not getting any for consumption.

The owners of oil mills were not hitherto paying any salt on account of their mills, When salt was very cheap and selling at 6 pice per seer, very little salt was used in the oil mills. Now to show consumption proportionate to the supposed population, the owners of mills are compelled to buy 7 maunds ten seers per mill per annum, This has led to the closing of many oil mills and the owner are deeprived of their avocation, and the means of livelihood

Petty shopkeepers who were in the first instance induced to sell salt by retail as licensees are now compelled to take more salt than they can sell, Thus salt is accumulating in their possession ; and their money is thus locked up. They cannot dispose of the stock found on them owing to the distribution of salt as pointed out above, and they have in the bargain to provide accommodation for storing it. The British Government could never have sanctioned or anticipated that the introduction of the Moach salt should have made the vehicle of such unheard of oppression as the grasping and grinding officers of the Mir.

The Mir's Government gets salt from the British Government at 10 annas per maund, and His Highness is allowed to charge royalty varying from 2 to Rs. 2 annas 8. But the Mir's officers charge the people at the rate of Rs. 4 per maund. The cost of the carriage of salt from the British Government stores at Sakkur to His Highness' territory is very small. The State is making a profit from the sale of salt over and above the royalty. And the people have to pay more for salt, and have also to take larger quantities than they require, whenever they can ; otherwise they get none. Those that have bought them salt manufactured in the State, before the manufacture was stopped, and refused to pay the extra charge of Rs. 2-8 annas mentioned above are deprived of the use of salt.

(To be Continued,)

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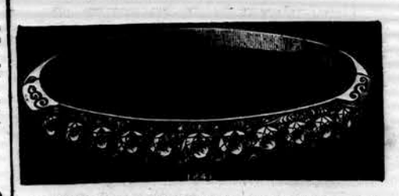

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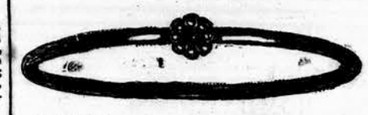

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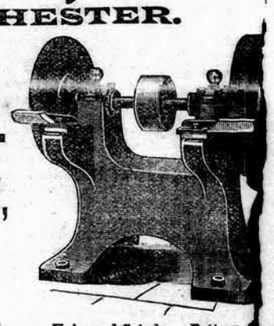

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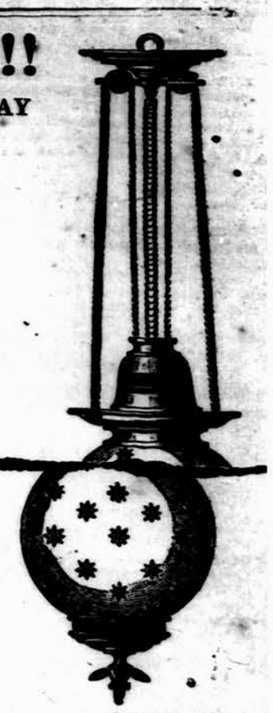

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